

SYDNEY

IN 1848:

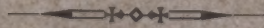
ILLUSTRATED BY COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVINGS

OF ITS

PRINCIPAL STREETS,
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHURCHES,
CHAPELS, &c.,

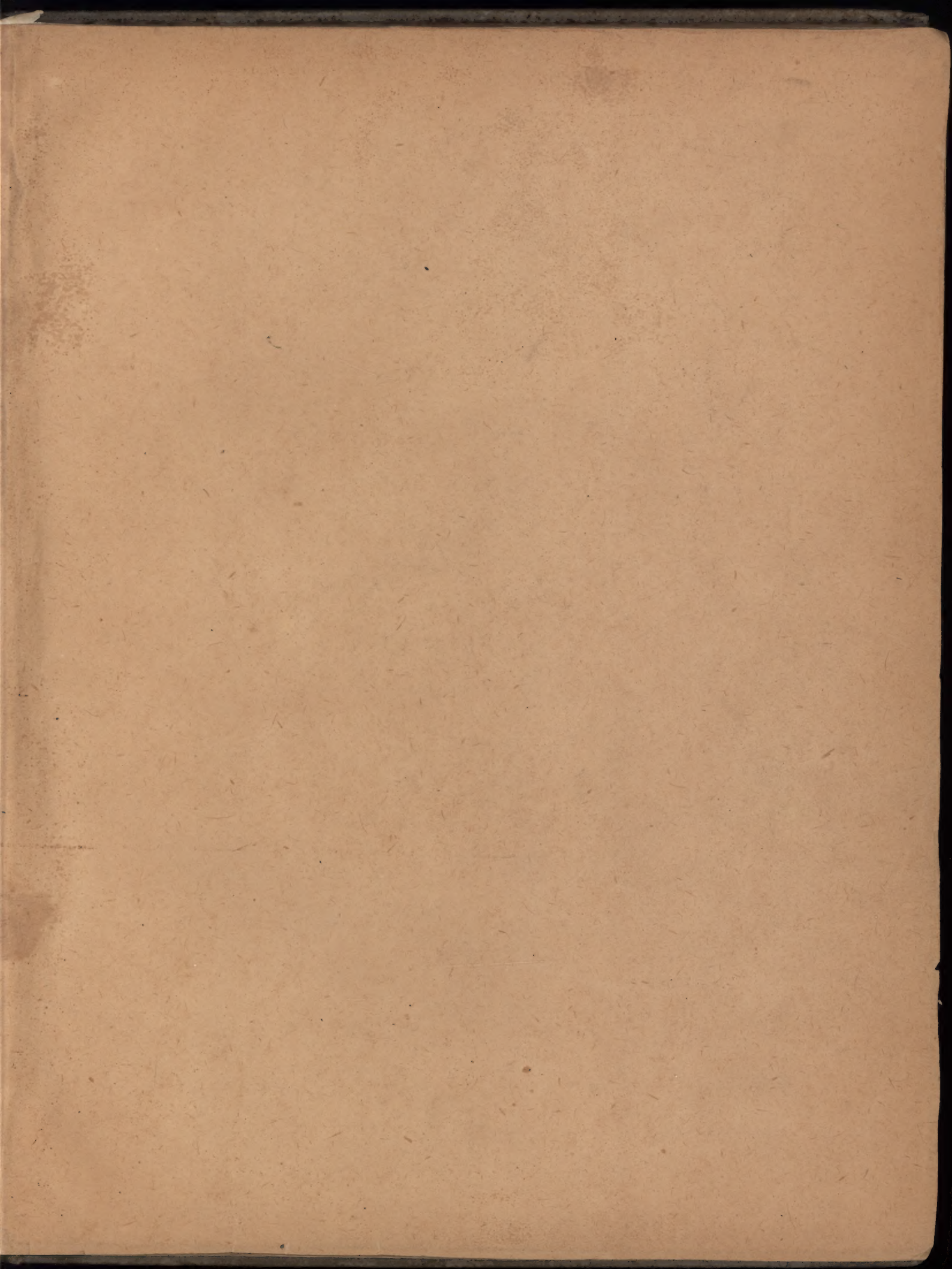
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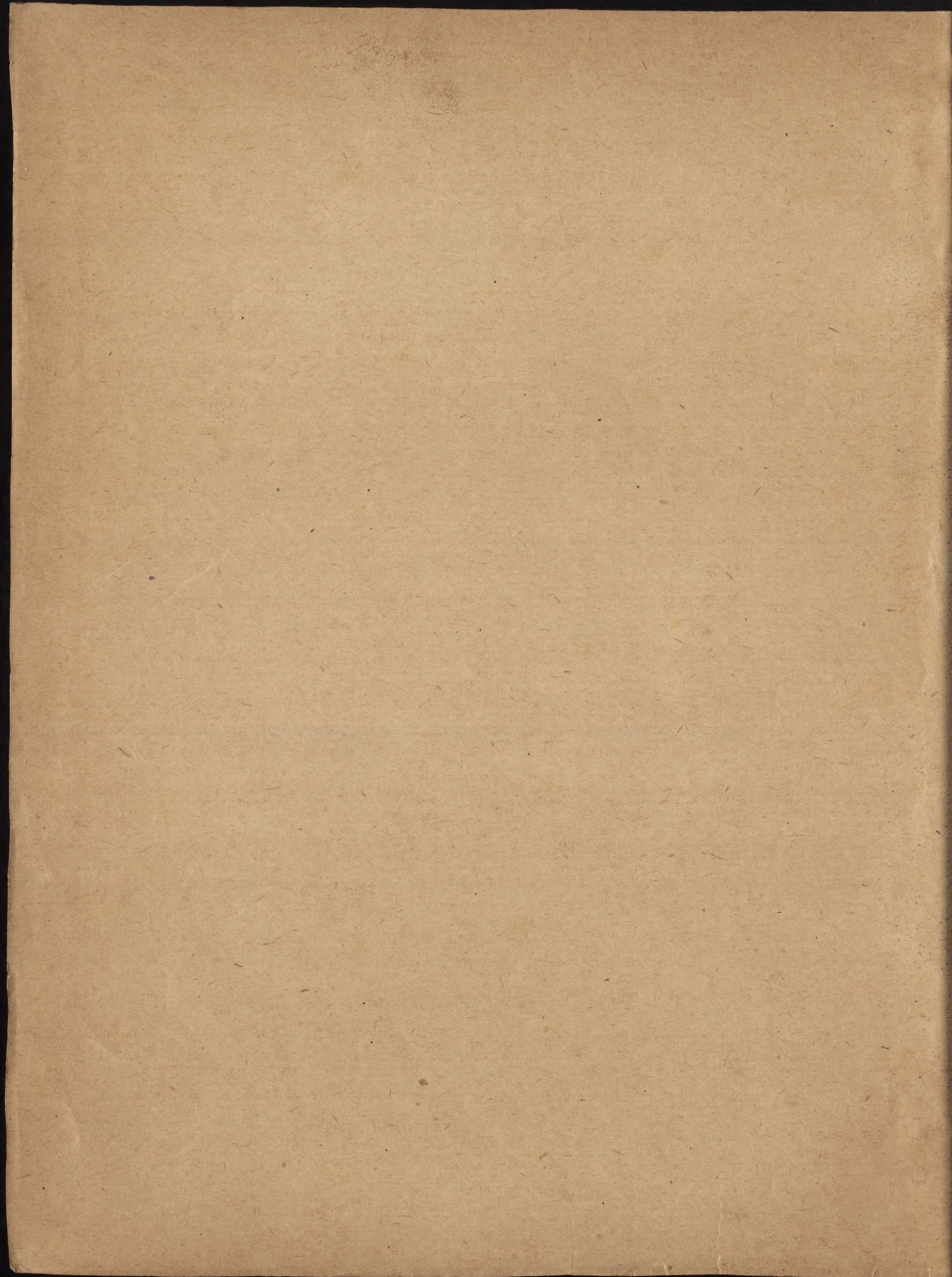
JOSEPH FOWLES.

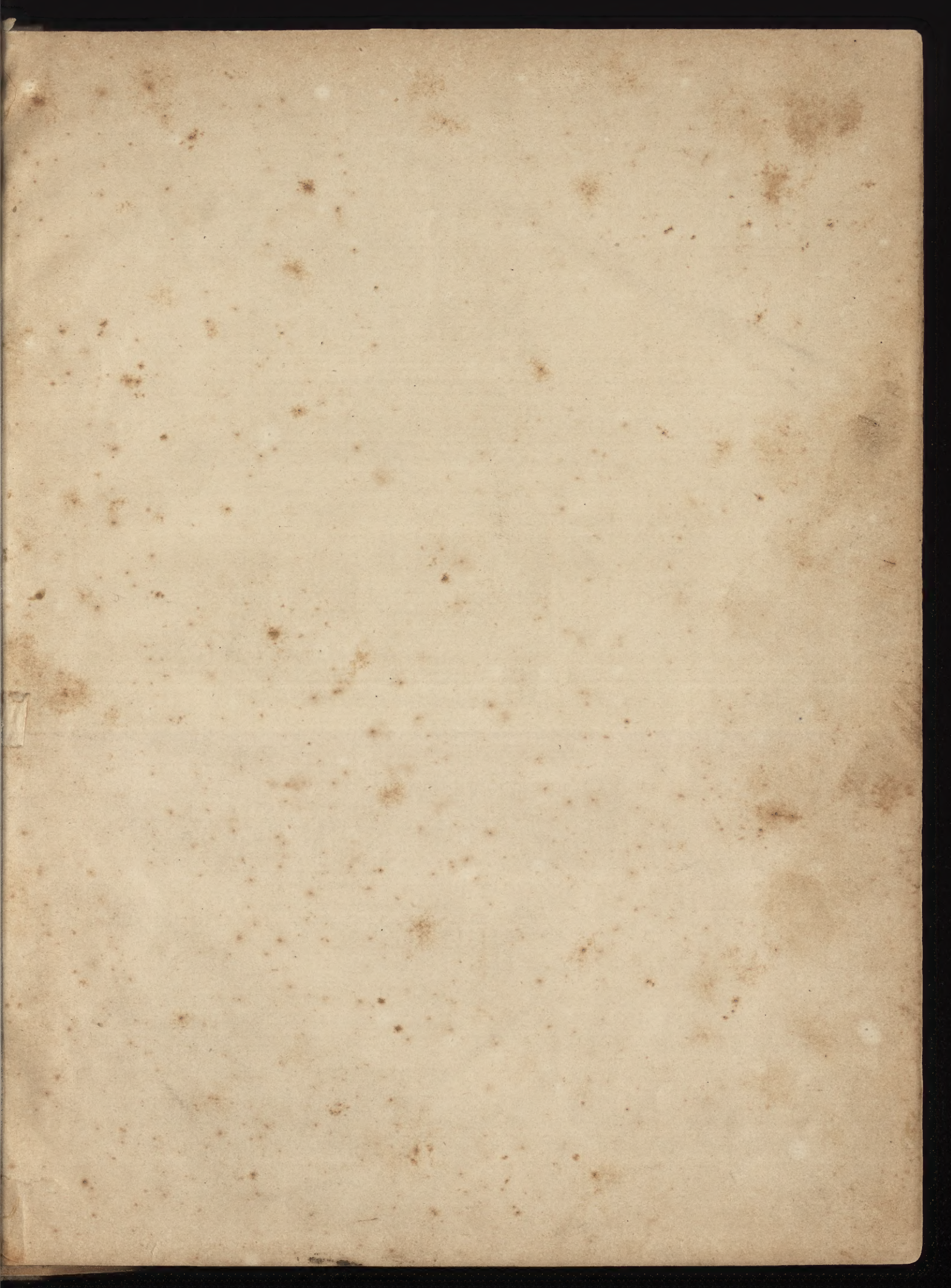


70V

my little brand









GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Thos. G. Fowles

SYDNEY

IN 1848:

ILLUSTRATED BY COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVINGS

OF ITS

PRINCIPAL STREETS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

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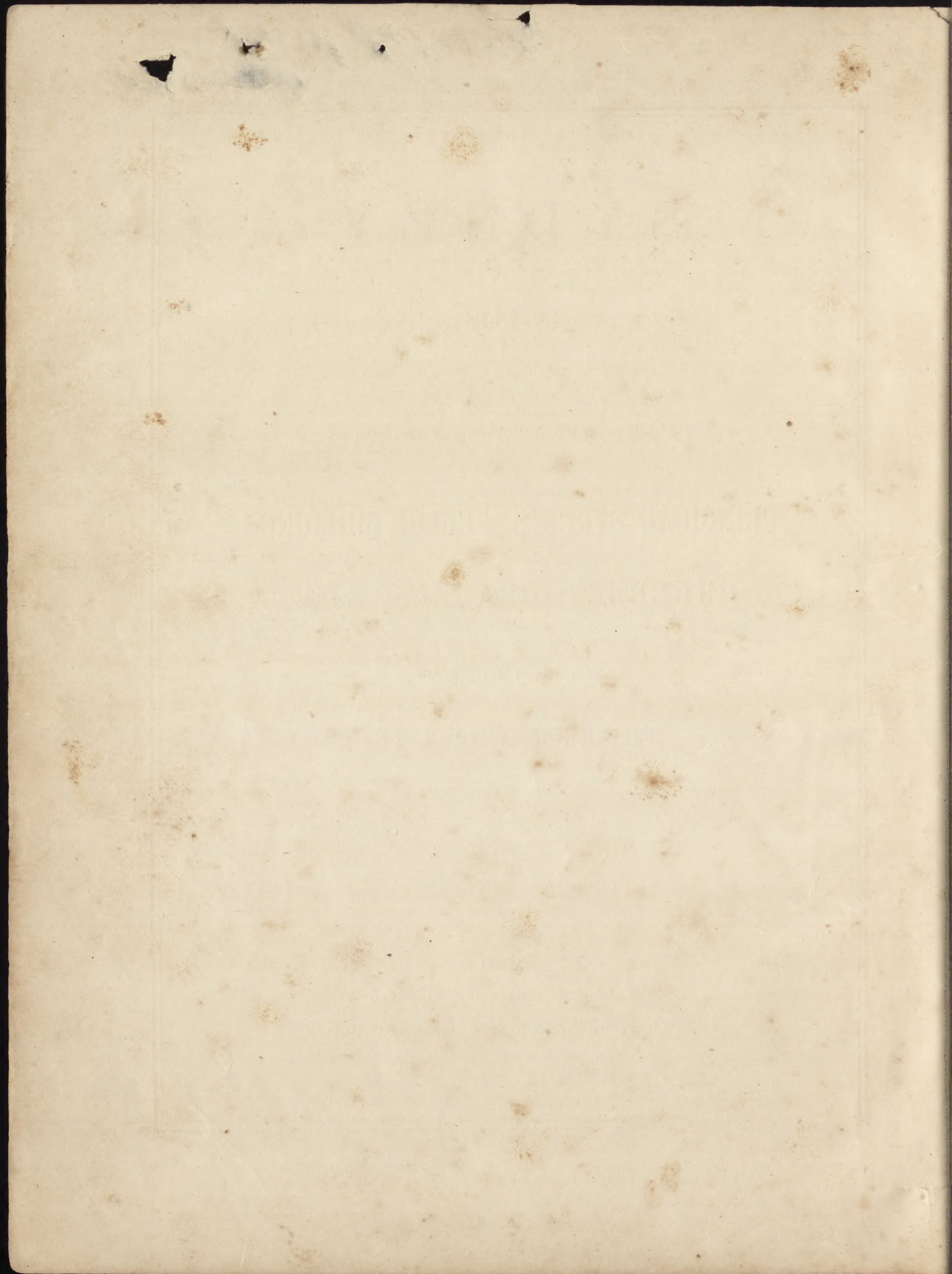
From Drawings by

JOSEPH FOWLES.

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SYDNEY.

CHAPTER I.

SITUATION—EXTENT—POPULATION—AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

SYDNEY, the capital of New South Wales and Metropolis of Australasia, is situated on the southern shore of Port Jackson, at the distance of seven miles from the Pacific Ocean, in lat. $33^{\circ} 55'$ S. and long. $151^{\circ} 25'$ E. It is built at the head of the far-famed "Cove;" and with Darling Harbour as its general boundary to the west, extends, in an unbroken succession of houses, for more than two miles in a southerly direction. As a maritime city its site is unrivalled, possessing at least three miles of water frontage, at any part of which vessels of the heaviest burden can safely approach the wharves. The stratum on which it stands is chiefly sandstone; and as it enjoys a considerable elevation, it is remarkably healthy and dry. The principal thoroughfares run north and south, parallel to Darling Harbour, and are crossed at right angles by shorter streets. This, at first, gives the place an air of unpleasing sameness and formality, to those accustomed to the winding and romantic streets of an ancient English town; but the eye soon becomes reconciled to the change, and you cease to regret the absence of what is in so many respects undesirable.

Sydney occupies a space of more than two thousand acres; but from this must be deducted fifty-six acres, reserved for recreation and exercise, and known as Hyde Park or the Race Course. By the Census taken in 1846, the number of houses in the city was seven thousand one hundred; there are now, at least, two hundred more. But, independently of the city itself, the suburbs have, during the last few years, steadily increased

to size and importance. To the eastward is Woolloomooloo; to the south-east, Paddington and Surry Hills; to the south, Redfern and Chippendale; to the south-west, Camperdown, Newtown, and the Glebe; to the west (across the Darling Harbour), Balmain; and, to the north, the township of St. Leonard's. All these, except the two last, are more or less connected by streets with the parent city; and, in 1846, contained one thousand seven hundred and fifteen houses: they now probably number two thousand.

Sydney is divided into four Parishes—St. Philip's, St. James', St. Andrew's, and St. Lawrence's; and was, in 1842; incorporated by Act of Council, and municipally divided into six Wards: viz. Gipps Ward, Bourke Ward, Brisbane Ward, Macquarie Ward, Cook Ward, and Phillip Ward. Each of these divisions is represented by four Councilmen and an Alderman, of whom one retires annually by rotation. The Mayor is chosen from their own number, by the Aldermen and Council.

The Population of the city, in 1846, was 38,358; and, adding the average annual increase, taken from the five years previous to that year, must now be 41,712. The suburbs also, in 1846, returned as 6832, from their very rapid extension may be safely stated at 7500—making a total of 49,212.

The Public Institutions are numerous and flourishing; but as we purpose to describe them at length, as opportunity offers in the course of this Work, we shall content ourselves with briefly enumerating them in the present chapter. There are four Banks of Issue—the Bank of New South Wales, and the Commercial Bank, both *Colonial*; and the Union Bank of Australia, and the Bank of Australasia, *Anglo-Australian*. Besides these, there are—the Savings' Bank, the Royal Bank of Australia, the British Colonial Bank and Trust Company, the Scottish Australian Investment Company, the Bank of Australia, and the Loan Company. We have also an Australian Gas Light Company, an Australian Sugar Company, a Sydney Fire Insurance Company, and a Sydney Marine Insurance Com-

pany. The Literary and Scientific Institutions are—the Australian Subscription Library, the Mechanics' School of Arts, the Australian Museum, the Society for the Promotion of the Fine Arts, and the Floral and Horticultural Society. In connection with the last-named Institution, it may not be irrelevant to allude to the Botanical Gardens, which are subject to the management of the Government, and are kept up at the public expense. Besides these, there are numerous Lodges of Free Masons and Odd Fellows, and several Religious, Social, and Benefit Societies.

Education, though not regarded with all the attention it demands, is nevertheless not wholly neglected; for we have, in Sydney, a very fair proportion of well frequented Academies, although the majority are of a private nature. Those considered as *public*, are—the Sydney and Australian Colleges (each a School under the control of a Committee), the Anglican College at Lyndhurst, the St. James' Grammar School, the Archbishopial Seminary at St. Mary's, and the Normal Institution. Of Schools, of somewhat humbler pretensions, such are known as Parochial, we have—six Anglican, seven Presbyterian, six Roman Catholic, and one Wesleyan: all of these are assisted by Government. The Independents and Baptists have also their corresponding Schools; but, from conscientious motives, decline any assistance from the State.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY HISTORY—GOVERNMENT HOUSE—GEORGE STREET.

It became necessary, after the rebellion of those Colonies now known as the United States, for Britain to send her convicts elsewhere; and the wide, distant, and almost totally unknown regions of Australia, were adjudged most suitable for the purpose. Accordingly, eleven ships, since

known in Colonial History as the "First Fleet," sailed for New Holland on the 15th of May, 1787, under the command of Captain Arthur Phillip, and arrived in Botany Bay on the 20th day of January in the following year. Finding the spot in many respects unfit for an infant settlement, and but scantily supplied with water, Captain Phillip determined to explore the coast; and proceeded northward, with a few officers and marines, in three open boats. After passing along a rocky and barren line of shore for several miles, they entered Port Jackson, which they supposed to be of no great dimensions, it having been marked on the chart of Captain Cook as a boat harbour. Their astonishment may be easily imagined when they found its waters gradually expand, and the full proportions of that magnificent harbour (capable of containing the whole navy of Britain) burst upon their view. The site of the intended settlement was no longer a matter of doubt; and, after first landing at Manly Beach (so named on account of the behaviour of the natives), they eventually selected a spot on the banks of a small stream of fresh water, falling into a Cove on the southern side of the estuary. Having returned to Botany Bay with the news of their discovery, the whole fleet was soon anchored in this creek, which, in compliment to the Secretary of State, they named Sydney Cove. On the 26th of January (a sufficient space for the military and convicts to encamp upon having been previously cleared) they were all landed, near where the Obelisk now stands, and the National Flag was hoisted. The succeeding days were, of course, spent in active employment; and the woods, soon to be replaced by a large and flourishing city, everywhere resounded to the woodman's axe. Some were clearing the ground for cultivation, some busily erecting the tents and huts, and some engaged in landing the necessary supplies.

The Canvas House of the Governor (Captain Phillip), and the tents of the Officers, were placed on the east of the Tank Stream above-mentioned, with the flag-staff in front of them; and near them were planted the various

fruit trees procured for this purpose at Rio and the Cape. The marines, and the convicts under their charge, were on the west side of the Cove, on a spot which may now be described as between George-street and Harrington-street, south of the site of the old Gaol ; and the hospital for the sick was yet another collection of huts, where the old Custom-house now stands. Such was Sydney in the first year of its existence, sixty years ago.

To detail the hardships and privations of the founders of this Colony, though a task not unworthy of an historian, is not consistent with our present intention. But neither the sterility of the soil, the intense heat, nor drenching rains, could damp the ardour of Captain Phillip and his friends, though these disadvantages temporarily protracted their success. As an instance of what they had to contend against, we may remark that, for the six months after their landing, only four of the Officers had wooden huts ; and, when the rest could be provided for, was uncertain. The hard wood of the gum trees blunted the tools of the convicts ; and the cabbage palm, they had first availed themselves of, was no longer plentiful.

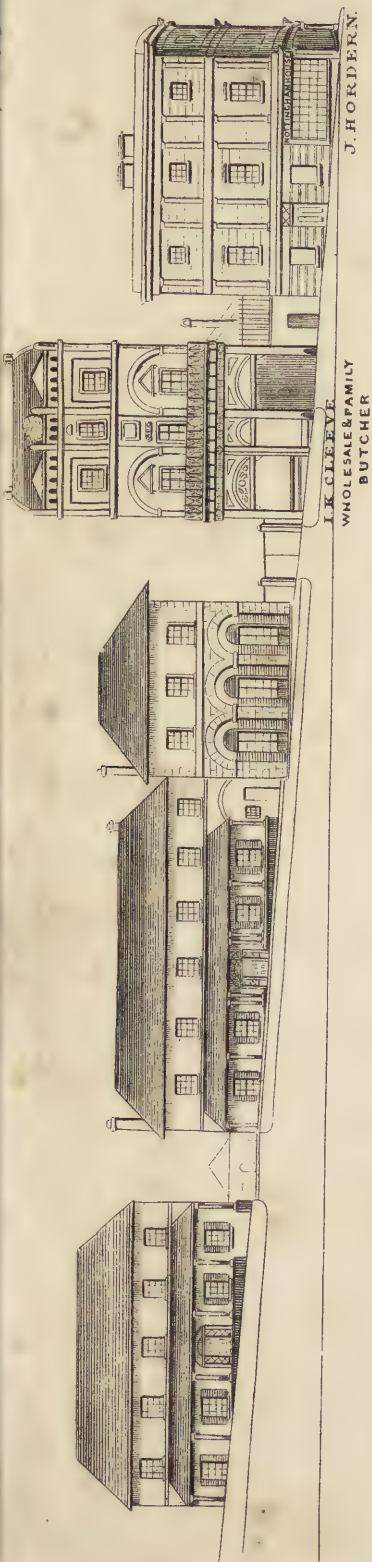
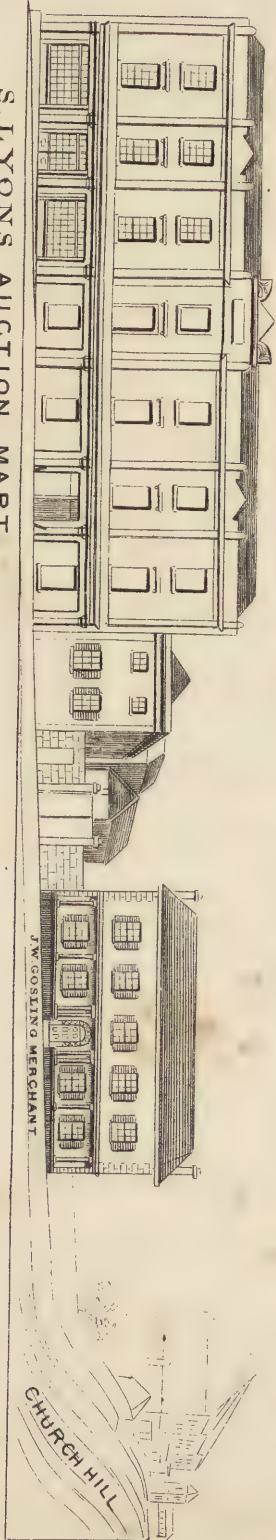
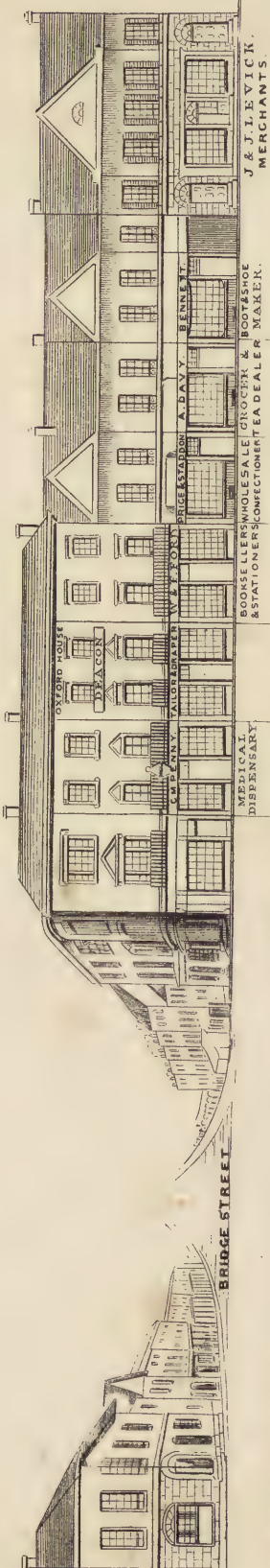
In July, 1788, the first civil cause was tried, and the Town planned out, and, in the September following, on a census being made, the population was found to consist of 933 persons, of whom a very large proportion were males.

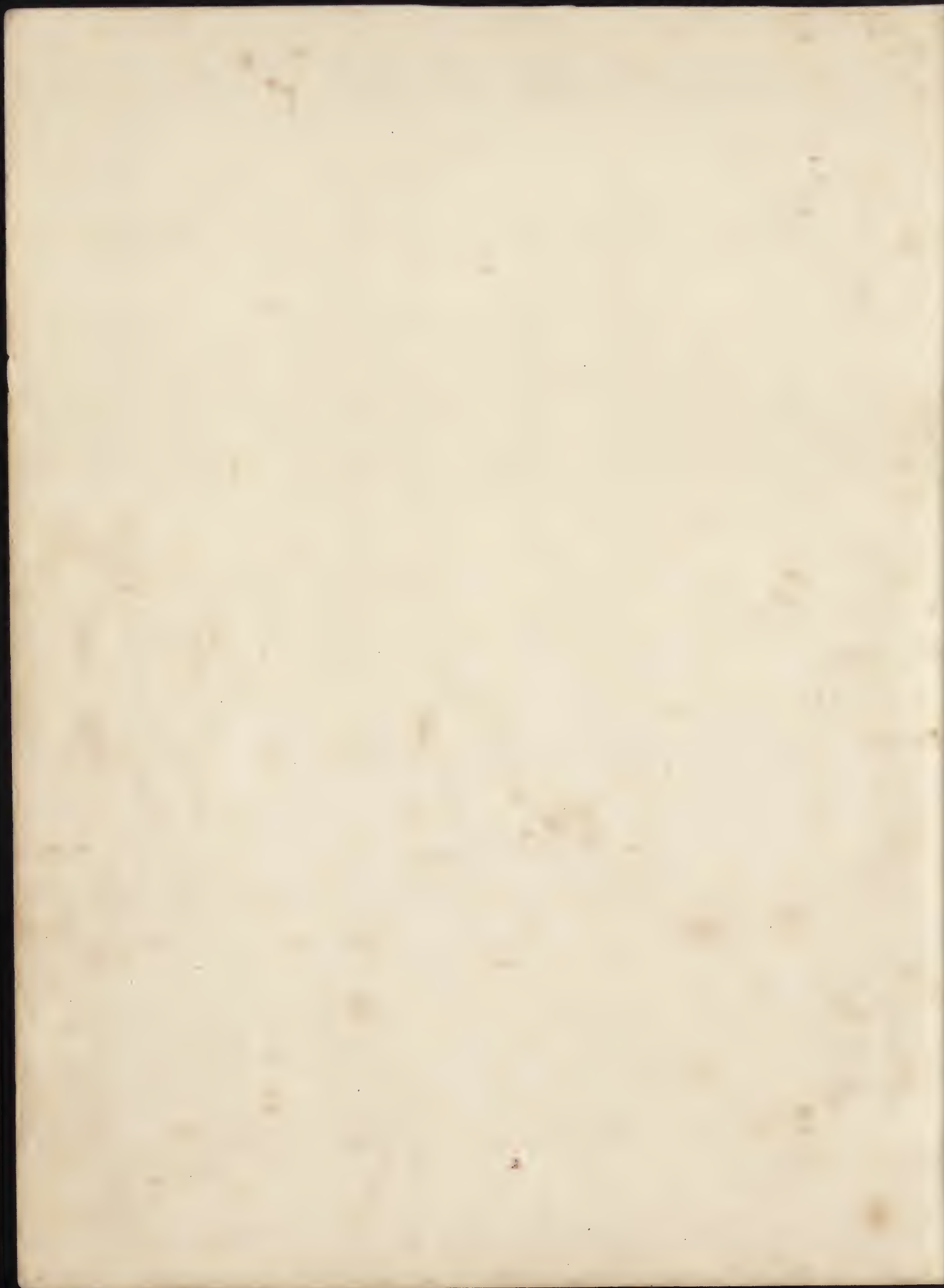
Building went on very slowly, partly for want of mechanics and partly for want of lime, which they could only procure by burning shells. For two years the scarcity of provisions almost amounted to an actual famine, and but for the strict discipline maintained and opportune arrivals from England, the most serious consequences might have supervened. In spite of all difficulties, however, a large brick store was at length built, and the foundation of a Government House laid with all due formality. Though rambling and irregular, the latter was not an unpleasing building, and, with various additions and improvements, served as the Viceregal residence for nearly forty years. It was commenced on the 15th of May, 1788, and

pulled down on the completion of the present splendid mansion, which is much better adapted to the purposes of its less ambitious predecessor.

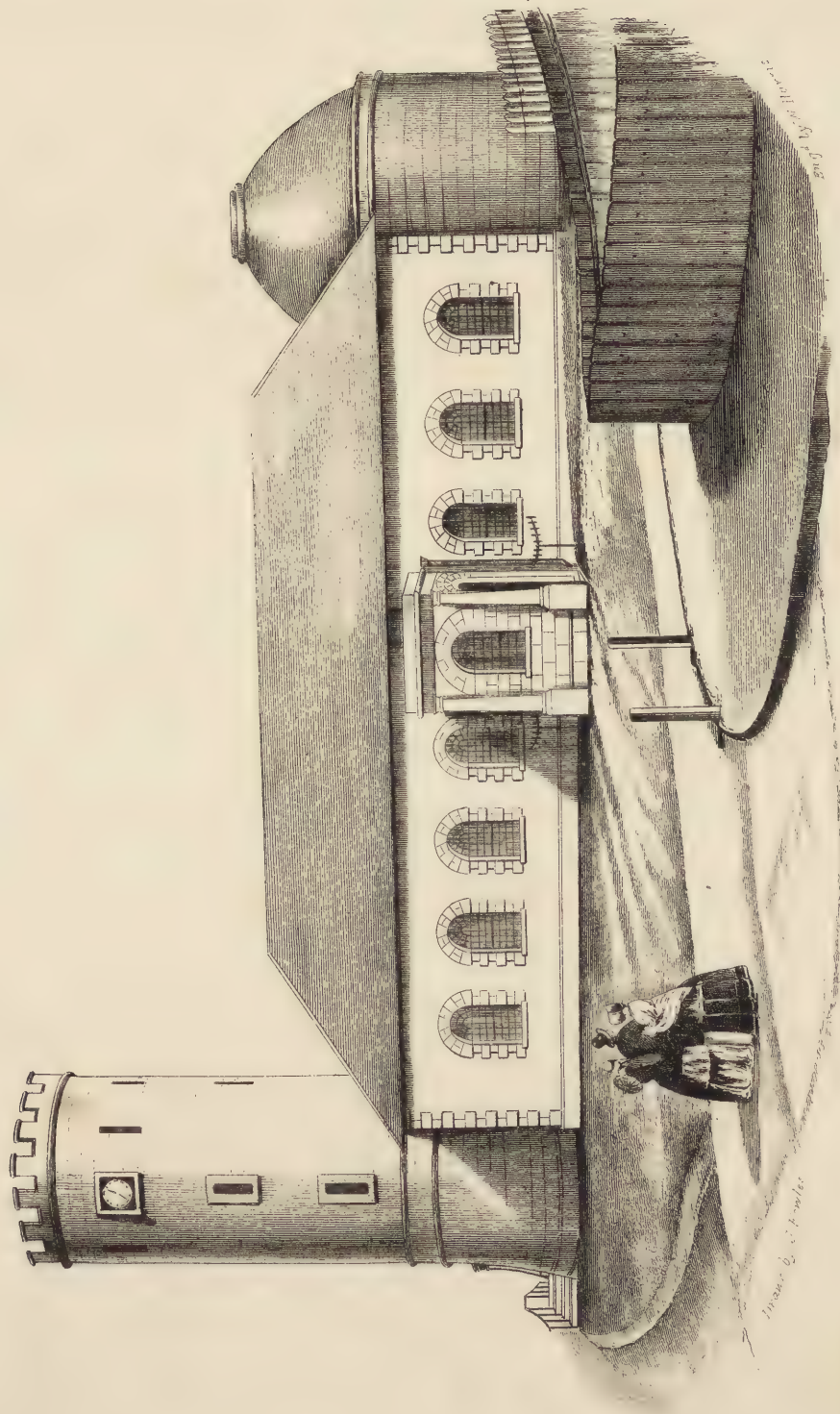
Government House (with a view of which we present our readers) is an elegant stone edifice, in the style usually termed Elizabethan or Tudor Gothic. It was designed by E. Blore, Esq., of London, and erected under the careful superintendence of Mr. Léwis, the Colonial Architect. It is about 170 feet long and $40\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with a large addition at the northern end containing apartments for the domestics. The Halls and State Rooms are spacious and lofty, and of these the Ball Room alone measures 150 feet in length and 28 in width, exclusive of the orchestra. The staircase is formed of highly wrought Australian cedar, and the chimney pieces of Colonial marble. Altogether, it is one of the most imposing buildings we have; and whether viewed from the adjacent Domain, the Harbour, or the City, its tall chimnies of elaborately carved stone, white turrets and numerous windows, render it a conspicuous ornament to our metropolis.

It is interesting to contrast such a building as the above with the poor sheds which appear in Collins' Plates as the nucleus of Sydney. They were chiefly formed of rough boards nailed to a few upright posts, shabbily covered with bark; and are, now, everywhere replaced by unbroken lines of well built houses. In our first engraving of the *Streets*, we have given an accurate idea of both sides of George Street, from Mr. Lyons' Mart to the entrance of Jamison Street; and the same, also, of Charlotte Place. In this range of buildings, the Bank of Australasia, and the Auction Mart above-mentioned, are equally deserving of notice. The former is a plain but commodious edifice, and consists of two wings and a centre; having fifteen windows and three doorways facing the street. There are six Branch Banks in Australia in connection with this Establishment, which is under the control of a Superintendent, Manager, and Board of Directors. It was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1835, and possesses a capital of one million sterling.









ST. PHILIP'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

For a long time (as late as 1828) this part of George Street formed the general boundary line of a large garden, which reached back to the summit of the hill;—and on the opposite side, as far down as the Tank Stream, was the Lumber Yard, which was not sold in separate allotments until the year 1830. Charlotte Place was originally the Parade Ground, and the Guard House stood on the site of the present splendid dwelling-house of Mr. Cleeve.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY HISTORY—ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH—GEORGE STREET.

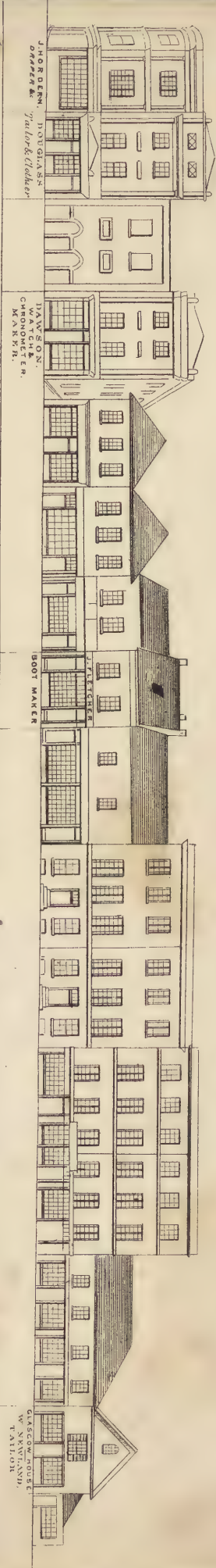
In the early days of the Colony, Divine Service was performed in the open air, soon after sun-rise, wherever a shady tree could be found. Great irregularity was the consequence, and notwithstanding the punishments by which the attendance of the prisoners was enforced, the congregations appear to have been very thin. Those who obstinately persisted in their recusancy were deprived of a portion of their rations. This state of affairs continued until 1793, when a temporary Church was erected at the back of the huts on the east side of the Cove, near to what is now the corner of Hunter and Castlereagh Streets. It was built at the expense of the Chaplain—the Rev. Mr. Johnson—of strong posts, wattles, and plaster, and was finished August 25th, 1793,—enjoying an honourable distinction as the *first* Christian Church in this portion of the globe. In 1798 it was burnt down—apparently by some incendiary, probably one of those who had been compelled to attend, and who thus hoped to escape the infliction for the future. Such hopes, however, were vain; for the brick store above-mentioned had just been completed, and was immediately fitted up

as a Church. This building, which appears to have been the *first house* in the Colony, stood a little behind the site of the present Bank of Australasia. On the completion of the Orphan School (founded October 1st, 1800), the fittings were taken thither, and that building continued to be used for the performance of Divine Service until the removal of Governor Bligh. One consequence of that event was, an entire suspension of Public Worship from January, 1808, until August, 1809.

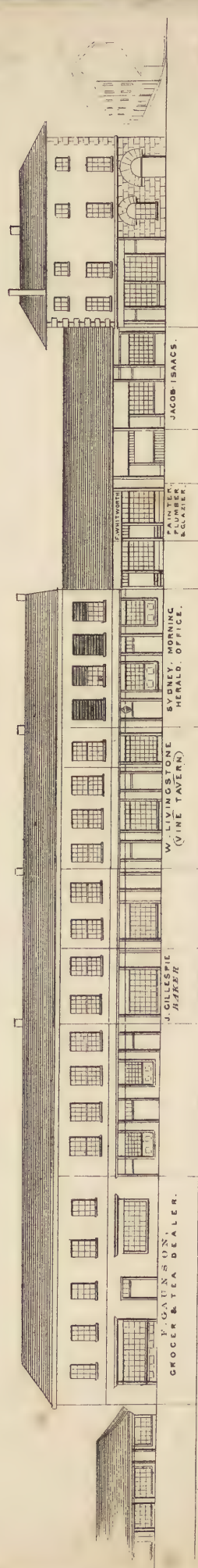
That part of St. Philip's first built was the clock tower, which was of brick, and finished in 1797 ; this however having fallen in June, 1806, it was rebuilt of stone in the same year. The Church itself was commenced in 1800, but not ready for use until 1809, when the Rev. W. Cowper officiated therein for the first time. It was completed about a year afterwards, and a handsome Altar Service of silver presented to it by His Majesty King George III. Such is a brief outline of its history. As a building it is confessedly somewhat uneccelesiastical, and singular ; but has, nevertheless, a sort of traditional claim to our respect, from its connection with so early a period in the annals of the Colony. For nineteen months previous to the opening of St. Philip's Church for Divine Worship, (August, 1809), there was no minister of the Church of England officiating in the Colony. Since that date, astonishing progress has been made. Sydney now holds the rank of Metropolitan City in the sixth Province of the Anglican Church ; having, in connection with it as many as five suffragan bishoprics, while the number of clergymen in this diocese alone amounts at the present time to fifty. Connected with this most gratifying church extension, is a work just commenced, with such energy and zeal as to ensure a speedy attainment of the end in view. This is no other than the erection of a new and magnificent Church for the Anglicans of this Parish, of which the foundation has been laid at the back of the present edifice on the top of the hill.

Our second Descriptive Engraving represents the continuation of George

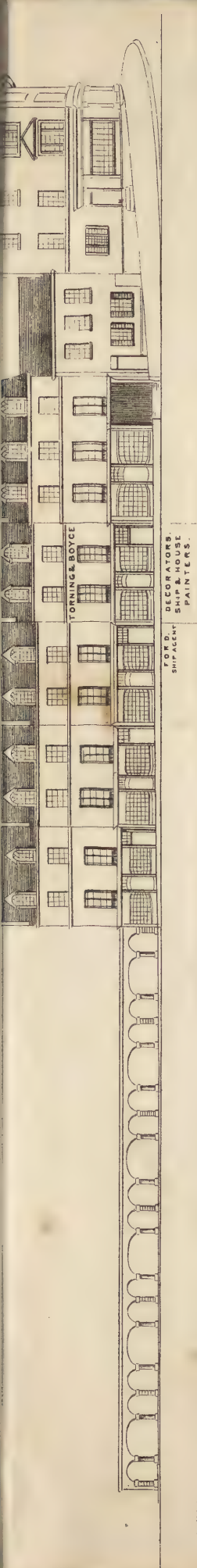
SYDNEY.



GEORGE STREET



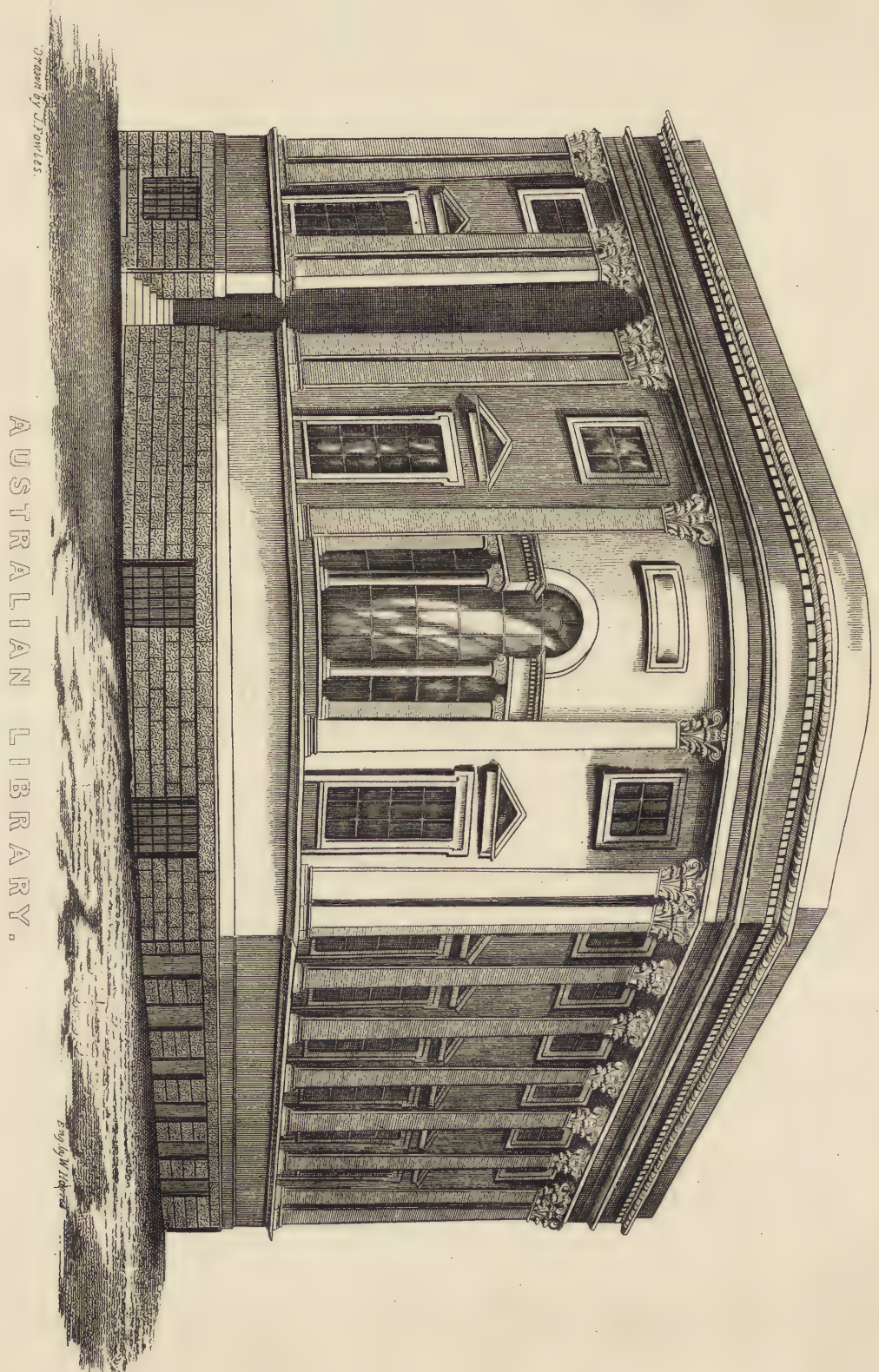
BRIDGE STREET



CHAPTER IV.

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY—LOWER GEORGE STREET—EARLY HISTORY, ETC.

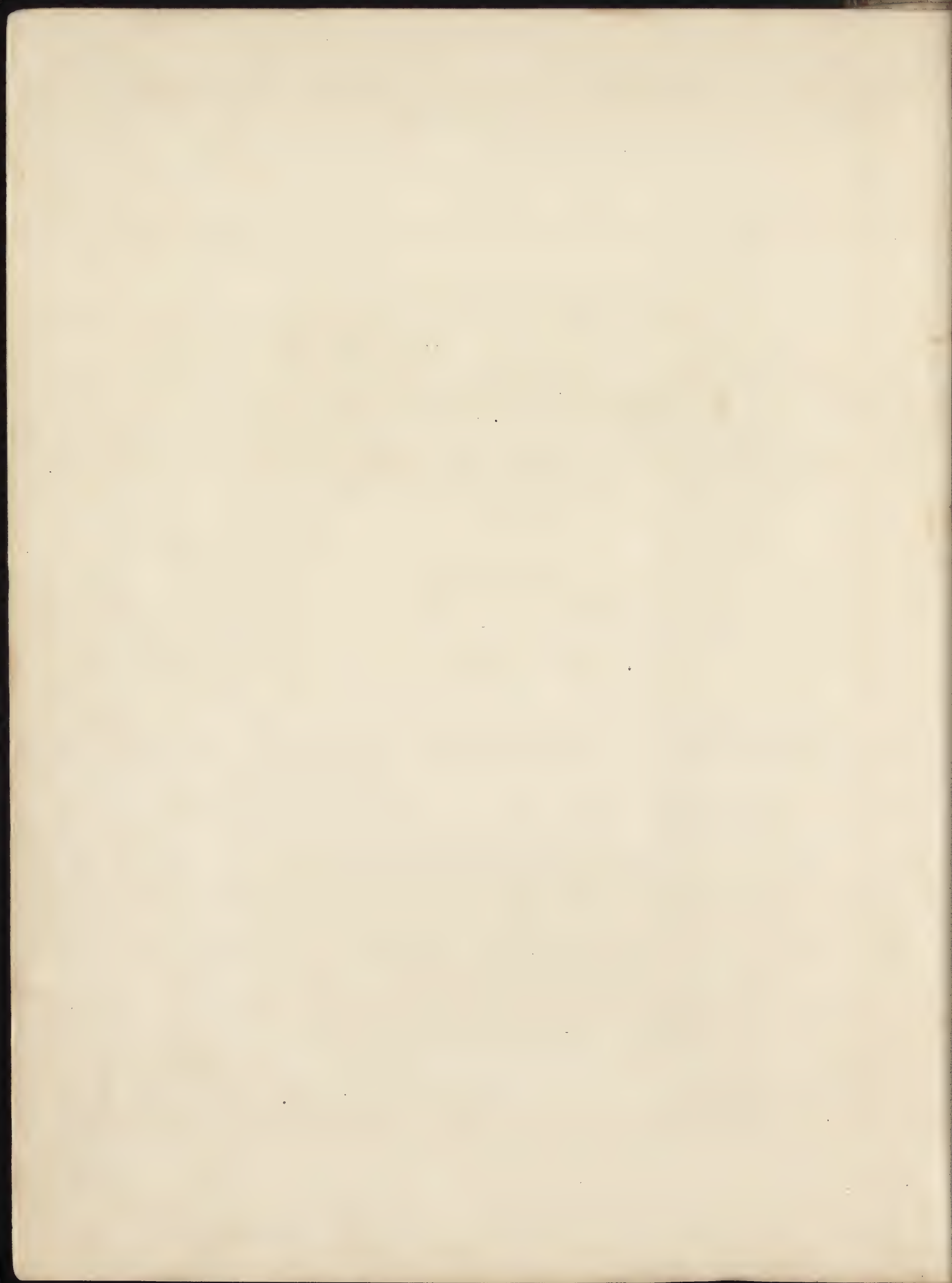
AT the eastern end of Bent Street, which forms a winding continuation of Bridge Street and Macquarie Place, on an eminence of considerable elevation, stands the Australian Library. The Institution, to which this handsome edifice owes its name and existence, was first established through the exertions of Thomas De La Condamine, Esquire, Private Secretary to Governor Darling, about one-and-twenty years ago. The projector, communicating the object of his honourable ambition to the Reverend Messrs. Cowper and Hill, immediately gained their hearty co-operation—which was also most willingly afforded by the merchants of Sydney and other residents. The Society began its career under the official sanction and patronage of His Excellency the Governor, and has ever since steadily advanced in utility and importance. The first meeting was held at the Sydney Hotel, on February 3rd, 1826, when Alexander M'Leay, Esquire, F.R.S., was elected President, and a subscription list made out. By the judicious arrangements of the Committee—furthered, also, by the liberal donations of Governor Darling and Archdeacon Scott, and a large bequest of books left by the Will of T. Campbell, Esq.,—the Library was opened on the 1st October, 1827, at No. 1 Terry's Buildings, Pitt Street. These premises were held conjointly with the Sydney Dispensary, the officer of which served also as a temporary Librarian, daily, from 1 to 4 P.M. Shortly afterwards, it was enriched by Governor Darling's granting to its use some valuable allotments of land:—first, two situated in Hyde Park, on what now lies between the Sydney College and St. Mary's Cathedral, as a site for the Institution; and, secondly, two other pieces of land above



AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY.

Designed by J. H. H. 1845.

Engraved by W. H. H.



Rushcutter's Bay, in aid of the Building Fund. The latter were sold by public auction, in the year 1841, for £3384.

The grant of the allotments in Hyde Park having been cancelled or disallowed by Sir Richard Bourke, a correspondence was entered into with the Government on the subject, and kept up for several years. It resulted in Sir George Gipps granting the site of the present edifice, of which we present our readers with an accurate engraving. The first stone was laid by the President, A. McLeay, Esq., on the 14th February, 1843, and it was ready for use in January, 1846. It is built of light-coloured free-stone, after the design of Henry Ginn, Esq., and adorned with numerous and well carved pilasters in the composite order of architecture. The Library Room occupies the entire of the eastern side facing Macquarie Street, and is lighted by fifteen windows. Its size is 80 feet by 40, and it is thirty-five feet in height. Though as yet incomplete it is a noble apartment, and is to be surrounded by a gallery, reaching out as far as the pillars, when finished. The Reading Room is of much smaller dimensions, and has a south-western aspect. The cost of the building, in its present state, has been about £5000.

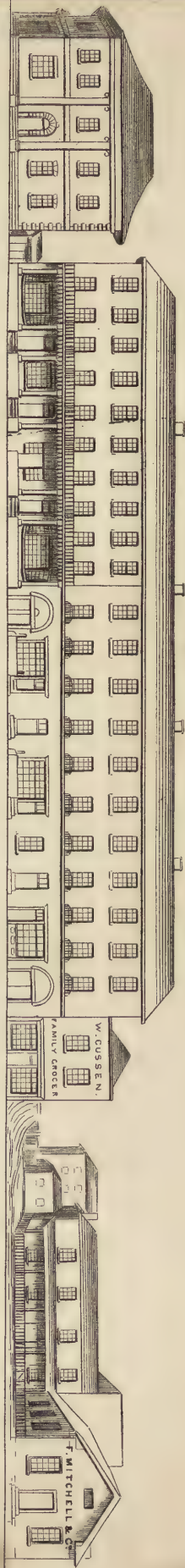
The Society at present consists of Proprietors, who pay £5 as an entrance fee, with an annual subscription of £2;—and Subscribers, who pay £3 a-year and no entrance fee. Honorary Members must be introduced by two Proprietors, whereupon they are admitted to the use of Library and Reading Room for a period of three months, but can have no books issued to them. The admission is by ballot, but its use is not so offensively exclusive as generally imagined. The Library contains 15,000 volumes. About forty periodicals—and newspapers, both British and Colonial, are regularly received. Books are issued from 11 A.M. till 5 P.M., and the Reading Room is open from 9 in the morning till 9 at night.

Retracing our steps toward George Street we come in sight of the Obelisk, erected in 1818 by Governor Macquarie, as a starting point from

which distance on the roads of the Colony might be calculated. It stands in a small grass plot, in front of Macquarie Place, at the eastern extremity of Bridge Street, but will doubtless be soon swept away by the tide of improvement, which in this as in every other part of the City is beginning to make great alterations. Its very site will soon be a matter for conjecture.

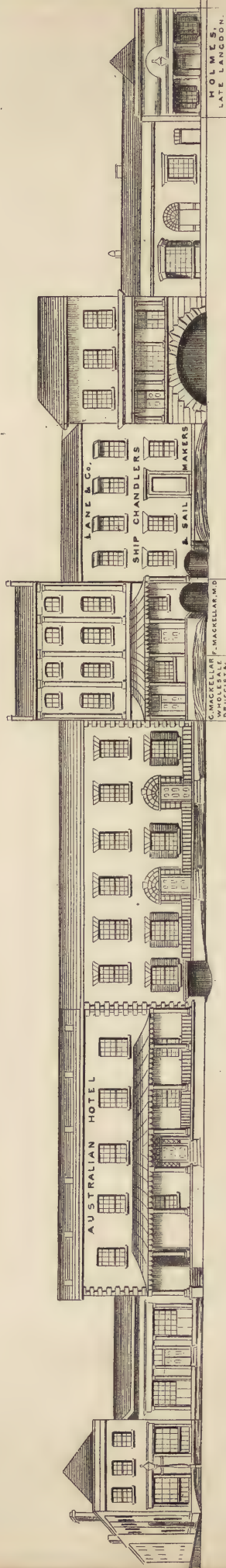
Our third descriptive engraving forms a continuation of the line of George Street northward, from the point where the preceding plate broke off; viz. from Essex Lane to the Queen's Wharf. This portion of the Town bears a strong resemblance to part of a maritime town in England, and swarms with an active and busy population, mostly depending for their subsistence upon the shipping. As one of the most prominent and interesting features of this locality, we must direct attention to Mr. Dawson's Foundry, which is generally considered to be the first in the Colony. It was established in 1833, by the gentleman whose spirited industry and enterprise it is now amply rewarding. As an instance of what can be done in this Colony, it may be mentioned that iron work, of more than *four tons* weight, has been cast here with success. Mr. Dawson has also, for multifarious uses, an excellent high pressure steam engine, of eight horse power, which has been in constant use for the last eleven years. It was made on the premises, and, it is scarcely necessary to add, is a finished piece of mechanism. In the adjacent houses there is, perhaps, a little less regular uniformity of aspect than is now usual in Sydney, but most of them are of stone and substantially built. The present Shop and Dwelling of Mr. Holmes was originally the Office of the "Sydney Gazette," formerly the principal newspaper in the Colony, and the first daily paper in this part of the world. It is long since defunct. Opposite to the Australian Hotel (a very commodious and respectable Inn) stands the House and Marine Store of Mr. F. Mitchell, and is the oldest establishment in Sydney of the kind. The Shop has been built for more than twenty years, but the House, which is the oldest in this part of George Street, was erected by a Mr. Redman.

SYDNEY



SAIL MAKERS &
SHIP CHANDLERS.

LOWER GEORGE STREET



W. CUSSEN.
FAMILY GROCER.

A. SAIL MAKERS

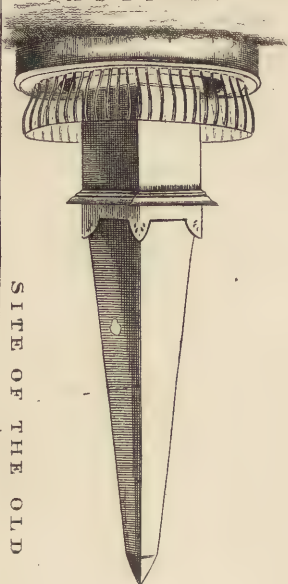
SHIP CHANDLERS

LANE & CO.

HOLMES,
LATE LANGDON.

Drawn by J. Fowles. | Engr'd by W. H. Harris

OBELISK,
IN MACQUARIE PLACE



SITE OF THE OLD GAOL.

LOWER GEORGE STREET



H. STONE. J. C. MARSHALL.
Hug. Carter Clothier & Draper

DAWSON.
SHIP SMITH.

J. E. WEN.
MAST MAKER.

J. FEARNLEY
CORN FACTOR.

T. SMITH.
ROSE OF AUSTRALIA



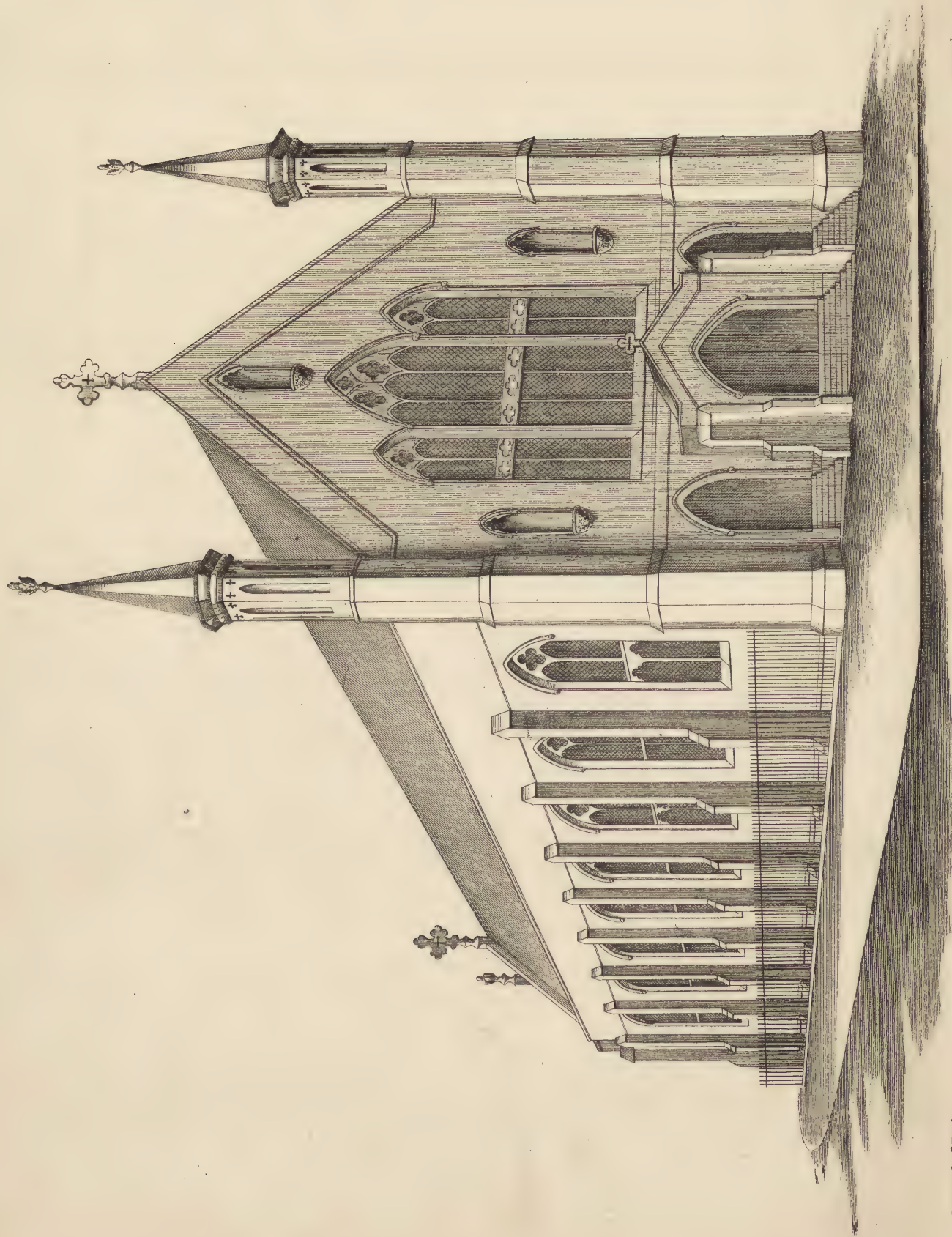
We must now resume our brief outline of the history of Sydney ; tracing, as far as possible, its gradual progress from a humble settlement to a thriving and populous city. That part of it, we have just attempted to describe, was the first built upon ; although, for many years, scarcely any thing was to be seen therein at all resembling a regular street. The cottages and huts were but thinly scattered over the hill lying to the north-west of the Cove, the stumps of trees thereon still remaining everywhere visible. It required all the energy of Captain Phillip and his associates to accomplish even this, so harrassing were the difficulties with which they had to contend. Nevertheless, bricks were burnt, stones hewn, timber cut, and houses built, in spite of obstacles which seemed almost insurmountable. The winter rains, it is true, at first increased the hardship of the prisoners, but eventually compelled them to labour for the amelioration of their discomforts. Thus the midwinter of '88 found them busily employed in erecting Barracks for the Marines, building houses for the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor (Major Ross), shingling the Hospital, and erecting an Observatory on the spot now known as Dawes' Battery, at the north-western extremity of the Cove. This last building was soon found insufficient for its immediate object ; and being also far too small for the accommodation of the family of Lieutenant Dawes, the Resident Astronomer, the stone-cutters and masons set about erecting another forthwith, nearly in the same spot. The building, however, intended as Barracks for the soldiers, proved far too large for the exclusive occupation of the military, and was accordingly partially used as a store. Great inconvenience was felt from the want of men, of practical knowledge, both in agriculture and building ; the majority of the population, both bond and free, being totally unused to any thing of the kind.

In October, 1789, was launched the *first boat* built in the Colony. It was intended for the conveyance of stores to the agricultural settlement

of "Rose Hill," now known by the aboriginal name of Parramatta. It was a large unwieldy affair, and is described as any thing but a *chef d'œuvre* in naval architecture. The convicts ironically termed it the *Rose Hill Packet*; until finding, by sad experience, how difficult it was to move it at all, they gave it the significant nickname of the "Lump." A Magazine was subsequently erected near the Observatory above-mentioned, and in December the Judge-Advocate's house was built. At the same time, also, the roadways in the settlement were made somewhat more passable, and the first Guard-house built—east of the Cove, not far from the bridge. A Signal-staff was set up at the South Head in the beginning of 1790, by which the intelligence of the approach of any vessel could be immediately communicated to those in Sydney.

In consequence of an universal failure of the crops, and no arrivals from England, so great a scarcity prevailed that every man was put upon short allowance; and it was even customary, for those officers and gentlemen who went to dine at Government House, to carry with them their daily ration of bread. In April, 1790, the scarcity increasing, the Governor gave noble instance of self-denial, by placing three hundred pounds of flour, his private property, in the common stock; consenting to receive only the rations of a simple soldier in the ranks; a rare example of magnanimity, which only those who have felt what hunger is, can duly appreciate. It cannot be a matter of surprise for us to learn, that sickness, the usual attendant upon famine, made great ravages amongst the soldiers and prisoners. Day after day these unhappy victims of want and disease were borne to their graves, in what we now call the Old Burial Ground, then nearly a mile from the settlement. And when the portable Hospital, brought out from London, was put up in July, nearly five hundred persons were immediately placed under medical treatment, of whom great numbers died. During this year (1790) a fresh Store-house was finished; and, in December, a Landing-place formed near the site of the present Custom





Drawn by J. Fowler.

ST. PATRICKS CHURCH.

Eng'd by W. Harris.

House. But little could be done, because it was impossible to compel those to work who were in actual want of food.

CHAPTER V.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, GUILD, ETC.—GEORGE STREET, HUNTER STREET.

IN Charlotte Place, not far from its Anglican sister, stands the Roman Catholic Church of St. Patrick—a fine Gothic structure, in the Decorate style. It is substantially built of well dressed stone, and consists of a nave and chancel, with sixteen side-windows; and another of three lights, over the porch and main door way, facing the street. There is, besides, an oriel at the back of the altar, which, contrary to usual custom, looks toward the north. The principal gables are surmounted by floriated crosses; and, at the southern end are two spiral turrets, topped with well carved finials. Below these, and, beside the main entrance, are two other doors from the aisles, and another in the chancel for the priest. The windows are all filled with mouldings of great elegance and beauty, and most of them richly adorned with painted glass. The corbels, of fanciful design, are in good keeping with the rest of the building: which, despite of some disadvantages incident to its situation, is one of great architectural merit, and well worthy of the communion to which it belongs. It was built by subscription; assisted, however, by the grant of £1000 from the Colonial Government. Its extreme length, including the chancel, is 126 feet, and its breadth 37; but, at the altar recess, it is not more than 30 feet wide. The first stone was laid on the 25th of August, 1840, by His Grace the Most Reverend the Archbishop; and was, by the same Prelate, dedicated on the 18th of March, 1844. In the interior, as yet not quite

completed, there is a large gallery. The sittings are of cedar; and it will contain about 700 persons.

Underneath the Church is a large vaulted apartment, lighted by several windows at the side, below the level of the street. It serves as the Head Quarters and Convocation Room of *three* Societies, whose special objects are religious and social improvement amongst members of the Roman Catholic faith. Of these, the first that claims our attention and approbation is the Guild of Saint Mary and Saint Joseph—an institution which, in its peculiar sphere of usefulness, stands alone. We say this, of course, without directly recognising the expediency of all its minor details; we speak only of its general utility, and may thus be permitted to regret its isolated position. It is a Christian Association or Fellowship, deriving its existence from ecclesiastical authority, in which each member specially binds himself to the performance of certain religious duties prescribed by his Church. Frequent communion, prayer, and almsgiving, are the most prominent of these spiritual duties, and the manner of their performance is distinctly expressed and enjoined. Thus it carries the influence of Religion into all the ordinary transactions of life; making provision for the time of sickness, old age, and death, and accomplishing its useful and benevolent purposes with promptness and efficacy. To effect this there are three separate funds:—One, for providing for weekly payments to members during sickness; another, for a permanent annual allowance to members after the 65th year of their age; and a third, for a sum to be paid to the widow or children on the death of a member. The chief officers are a Chaplain, Warden, Bursar, Secretary, and Council or Committee. Its Rules and Financial arrangements evince a carefulness and judgment beyond all praise. The members wear a peculiar dress on official occasions, and are thus sometimes met with in our streets, accompanying some departed brother to his long, last home. We do not envy that man his feelings, who has beheld the sight unmoved. The



SYDNEY.



GEORGE STREET



Engl. by W. Harris.

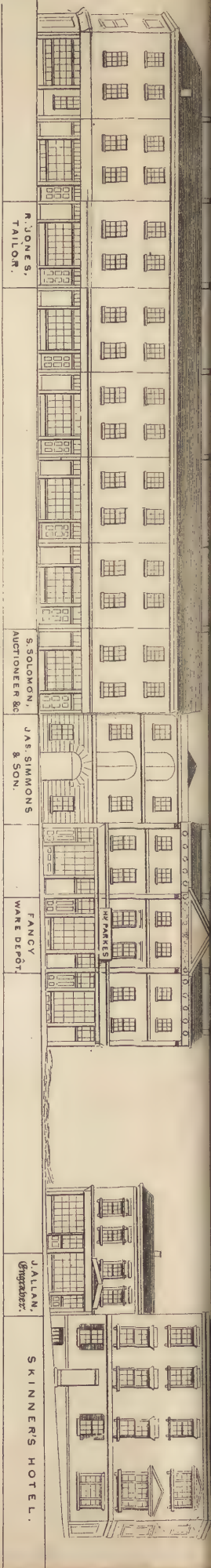


Fountain in Macquarie Place

Drawn by J. Powles.



REAGENT TERRECE, 15
FIFTEENTH STREET



Guild of St. Mary and St. Joseph was established on the 8th of June, 1845, and now numbers 250 members. It may not be uninteresting to the general reader to be informed that it has been honoured by the express approbation of Pope Pius IX., who, through the Archbishop, lately presented to its Warden a large gold medallion of himself, and a curious chain of the same metal.

Verum hæc ipse equidem spatiis exclusus iniquis
Prætereo, atque aliis post me memoranda relinquo.

In connection with the same edifice, and of prior date, is a total Abstinence Society, which has upwards of thirteen thousand members on its lists. This Institution, though established by the Roman Catholic Clergy, for the good of their flocks, is not of a sectarian character, but open to every community; and has greatly checked the demoralising and brutal crime of drunkenness, which, before its establishment, was dreadfully prevalent. Its officers are, a President, Treasurer, and Secretary, who are assisted by a Committee of twenty-one persons. The third Institution, whose officers assemble here, is a Benefit Society, at present numbering 140 members, and of which the Reverend John Sumner, the Incumbent, is President. It was established on the 4th of April, 1842.

Our Fourth Descriptive Engraving represents, first, the continuation of George Street toward the south, from Jamieson Street to Hunter Street; and secondly, Hunter Street itself. This locality has long been built upon, and a corresponding line of road may be traced in some of the oldest charts of Sydney. It contains, however, little deserving notice, except perhaps the *quondam* Bank of Australia, an establishment which was first founded in 1826, recognised in 1833, and closed as a Bank in February, 1843. Hunter Street, delineated in the latter part of the plate, is pleasantly situated on a gentle ascent, meeting George Street at right angles. It contains many excellent shops, and that part of it called Regent's Terrace is no disgrace to its name. These and all the other

houses on the southern side of the street have been erected within the last eight years. Behind Mr. Solomon's Stores is the site of the Pavilion Theatre, the ephemeral existence of which is now well nigh forgotten.

CHAPTER VI.

GEORGE STREET—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—POST OFFICE.

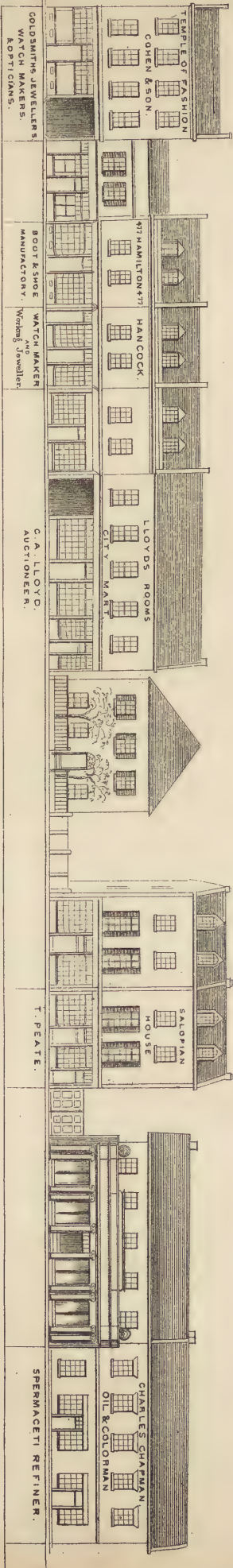
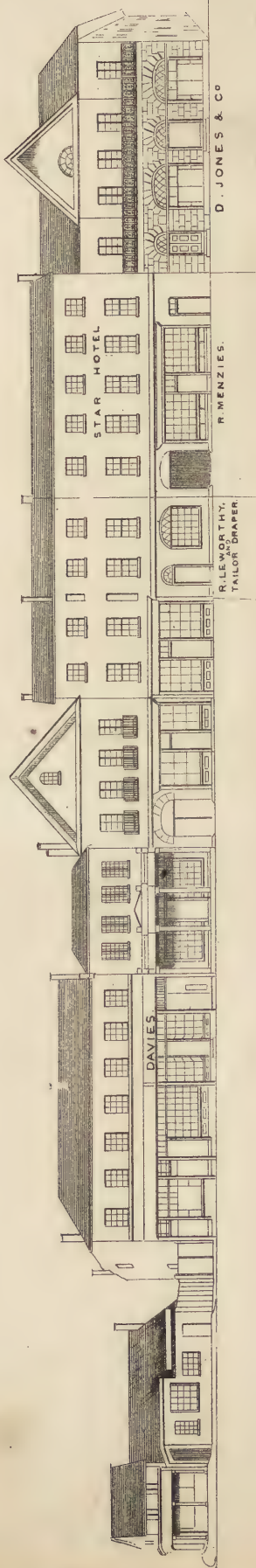
THAT part of George Street facing the eastern wall of the Barrack Square comprises some of the best built houses in Sydney. Our fifth Descriptive Engraving represents this portion of the City, which forms the continuation of George Street, southerly, from Hunter Street to the Post Office. It is chiefly occupied by wealthy tradesmen, whose stores and shops are fully equal to those of a principal street in an English city. More than this we cannot say; where so much spirited enterprise and improvement is visible, it would be invidious to praise a few. In this quarter land has of late years sold for a very high price, and often found ready purchasers at £20 per foot. Yet, within the memory of man it had scarcely a nominal value; we are even assured that the site of several houses near the Bank of New South Wales was exchanged for a bottle of rum within the last thirty years! So rapidly has our metropolis advanced in spite of every discouragement and difficulty.

Proceeding along George Street in a southerly direction, and passing Hunter Street, which abuts on it on our left, we have on the opposite side, for some hundred yards, a blank wall, at present enclosing the Barrack Square. The extensive quarters provided for the military in the early formation of the colony, at that time bounded the town, and, by their vicinity and commanding position, afforded the protection called for by the peculiar

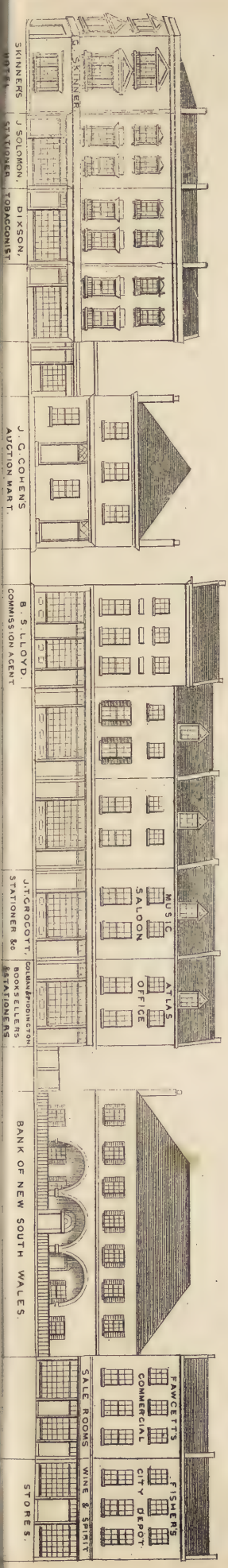
SYDNEY.



GEORGE STREET



GEORGE STREET



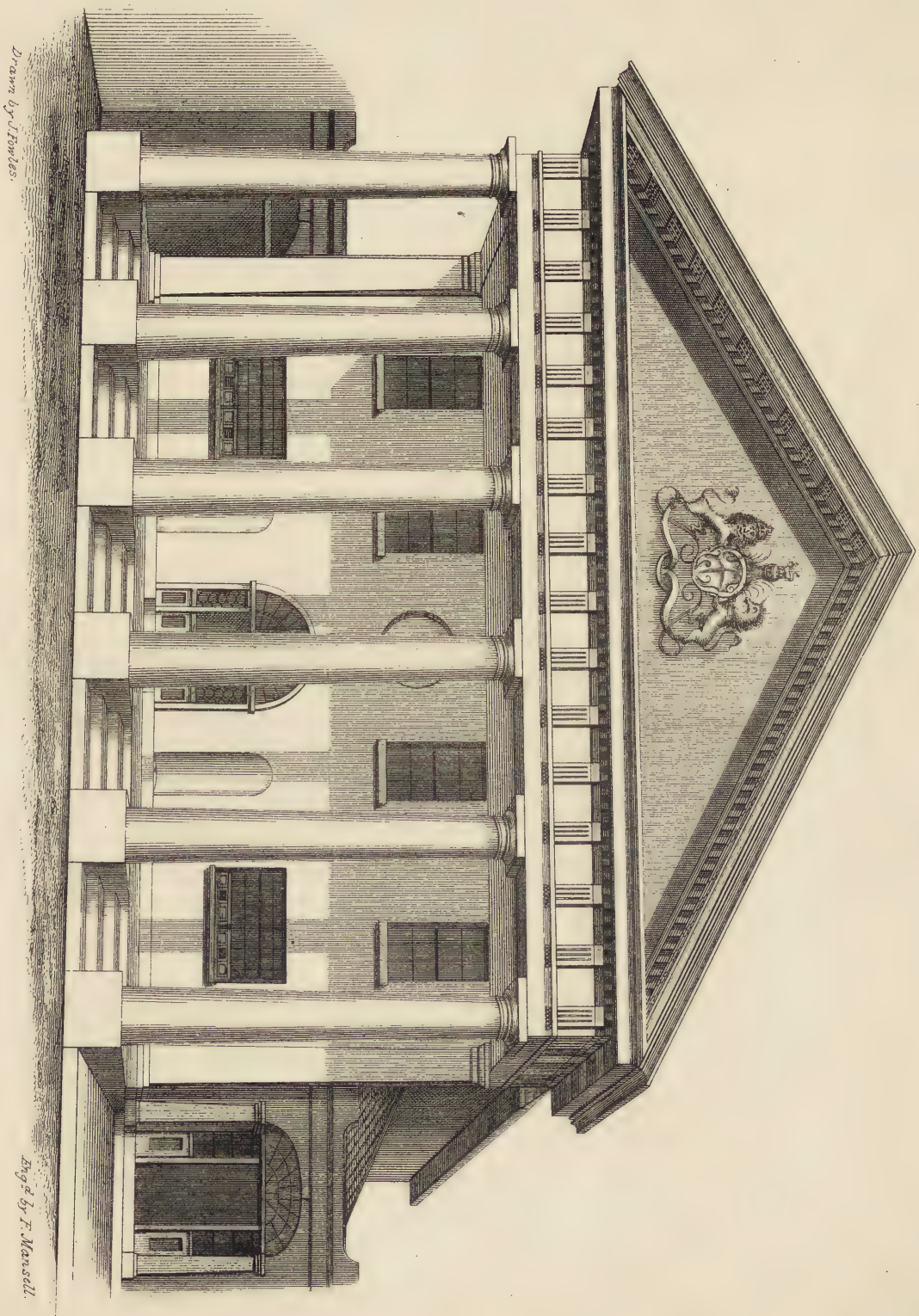


nature of its population : having, however, been gradually surrounded by buildings till they occupied the centre of the city, the valuable *locale* could ill be spared from the space required for the increasing population, and it was found necessary to make provision for the accommodation of the troops in the outskirts of the town. Commodious buildings having been erected at Darlinghurst, the head quarters have been removed thither ; and we trust soon to see the straggling and dilapidated erections of the primitive colony replaced by elegant and useful edifices adapted to civil purposes, and the site pierced by the thoroughfares so much required for the circulating current of commercial activity. Returning to the corner of Hunter Street we find upon our left hand, or upon the eastern side of George Street, a block of buildings with some architectural pretensions, substantially constructed of brick with stone dressings—the angle occupied by Mr. Skinner's commodious Tavern. Amid a row of elegant and well-stored shops is the office of the Australian General Insurance Company, and at a short distance the massive and old-fashioned stone house occupied by the Bank of New South Wales—the oldest institution of that description in the colony, and a strictly colonial undertaking, established in 1817, with a capital of £400,000. We must not leave unnoticed the office of the *Atlas*, weekly journal ;—originally projected with a view of advocating the pastoral interests of the colony, and at one time powerfully supported by numerous and able contributors. The editorial department has undergone numerous changes, but has always been remarkable for the warmth of style which it has employed in giving expression to its views. The typographical portion, under the able management of Mr. Welch, the proprietor, has all through been remarkable for its excellence.

A short distance further southward are the offices where the business of the now defunct "Church of England Lay Association" was conducted. It is needless, however, to enter into detail upon the objects of an institution no longer in existence. In the same building remains the "Sydney

Choral Society," founded in March, 1845, with a view to improve the state of choral music in the city, to provide volunteer choirs for the parish churches, and to encourage the practice of music in general. To these objects it has already largely contributed, and promises to diffuse an extensive and cultivated taste for sacred music. At the same office is transacted the business of the "Church of England Cemetery Company," formed in consequence of some objections raised to the consecration of any part of the General Cemetery provided by the Act of the Legislature in the Session of 1847; certain clauses of which were, by the high church party considered objectionable. Here is also the "Australian Benefit Investment and Building Society," yet in its infancy, but having for its object the introduction of a principal which has been found to work beneficially in England.

We now arrive before one of the most important buildings of the colony, not merely as regards the structure, but as being the centre and focus, the heart, as it may be termed, from which the pulse of civilization throbs to the remotest extremity of the land. We mean the Post Office. The projected improvements, commenced last year, in which is contemplated the re-edification of the whole building on a scale commensurate with the growing wants of the community, have not yet progressed beyond the erection of a handsome portico. Six Doric columns support an appropriate entablature and pediment, with the royal arms (executed by Mr. Abraham, an able sculptor resident in the colony,) in the centre of the tympanum. The whole effect is chaste and severe, and much more befitting the aspect of a place of business than a more ornamental and gaudy design would be. When the Barracks are removed the portico will afford a noble termination to the street which will be opened forming a vista in the front of the building. The accompanying engraving, however, will enable our readers to form a better idea of it than a verbal description can by any possibility convey.



THE POST OFFICE SYDNEY.



In the earlier days of the Colony, the Settlers were necessarily left dependent upon chance opportunities of conveyance for the interchange of the scanty correspondence which sufficed for the primitive nature of their commercial transactions—direct barter being, for many years, almost the only mode of trade. It was not, therefore, until 1828, forty years after the first formation of the Colony, that its growing wants required the aid of a Post Office, which, from the modest extent originally given to it, has expanded into the important and daily increasing Establishment, over which Mr. James Raymond so able presides as Postmaster General. At the outset, daily Mails were despatched only to Parramatta and Liverpool; twice a-week to Windsor, Campbelltown, and Penrith; once a-week to Bathurst; while one solitary sailing vessel formed the medium of communication between Sydney and Newcastle, which now affords full occupation for so many splendid Steamers. The entire distance annually traversed by the Mails amounted to 40,500 miles, exclusive of the water carriage. Since that period the number of the Post Offices has been augmented from 8 to 102; the distance travelled over to nearly 600,000 miles, besides water carriage. The communication now comprehends a Mail twice a-week to Melbourne, a distance of nearly 600 miles; once a-week to Adelaide, almost double the distance; while to the northward, it reaches Moreton Bay, and in a westerly direction extends beyond Wellington, comprising a journey of upwards of 260 miles towards the interior of this vast island-continent.

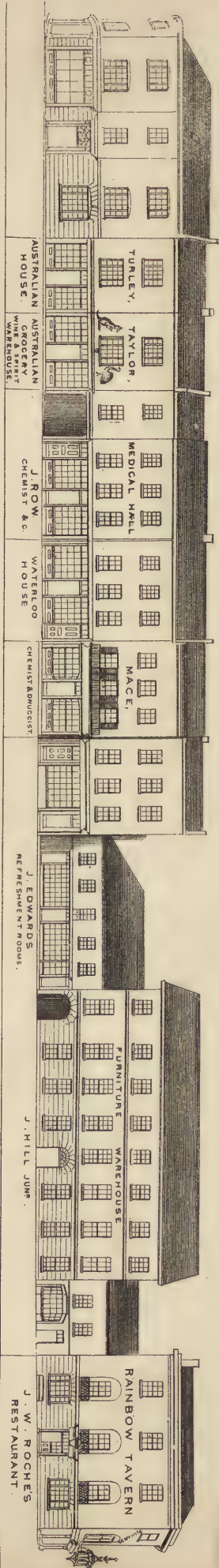
Continuing our walk southward, we pass the handsome Offices of the Commercial Banking Company, lately reorganised; a new Company having been formed, with a capital of £120,000 in 4,800 shares, upon the winding up of the old Company, in consequence of the effluxion of the time of the partnership licensed by the original Deed of Settlement.

We now arrive at the corner of King Street, which, running from east to west, from the Government Domain to the shores of Darling

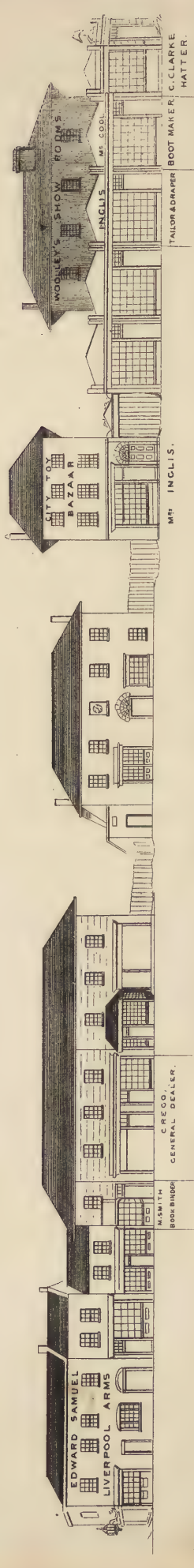
Harbour, completely intersects the City. Having reached the centre of the town, let us pause for a moment and look around us. Few strangers we imagine, could do so on their first arrival in the metropolis of New South Wales, without the most lively emotions of surprise. In place of a paltry town, which many of them are led to expect, they find shops and warehouses which would do credit to an European capital, offering for their convenience every article of comfort and luxury; while, in every direction, are to be seen unequivocal indications of progress and improvement. The handsome equipages that dash past, the elegantly clad females, and the stylish groups of gentlemen, point out the seat of amusement and gaiety. The heavily laden wains—the crowds that sweep past, in every direction—the hasty step of some, the thoughtful brow of others, betokening the purpose of intense occupation—all speak of extensive trade and untiring commercial activity.

A swarm of calumnious libellers have lately found it a profitable speculation, at least so it may be inferred from the assiduity with which they persevere in their vocation, to propagate the most abominable falsehoods respecting the state of society in New South Wales, especially in Sydney. Some person of the name of Byrne, in a publication which has lately appeared in London, has, however, excelled most of his predecessors in fertile powers of unblushing and inventive mendacity. We cannot pass over these systematic attacks upon the fair fame of our adopted land without expressing the indignation they excite, as well as our surprise that the British public should be so far imposed upon as to tolerate and encourage such masses of absurd falsehoods. We can only account for the fact that such books have purchasers, by supposing that it proceeds from the same depravation of public taste that finds greedy readers for highly wrought details of crime and murder, and the extent of credulity for which John Bull is so famous, and which readily gives credence to any thing, however monstrous, which comes from

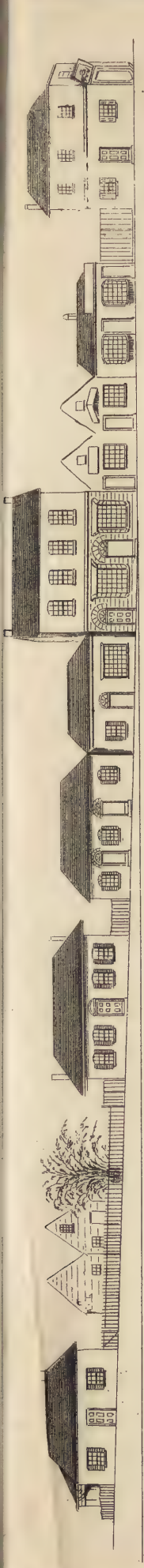
SYDNEY.



KING STREET



KING STREET





a distance. We will not rely upon our own flat contradiction of such malevolent and baseless effusions: we will quote a few lines from an impartial witness, a distinguished foreigner, Count P. E. De Strzelecki, whose valuable work on New South Wales is too profound and scientific to obtain the circulating library notoriety of the mendacious babblers to which we allude. Count Strzelecki wrote in Sydney, under the fresh impression of surprise at the scene which surrounded him, having been deluded into the belief that he could scarcely disembark in Sydney with any degree of safety: he quotes his memorandum, made at the time, in a note upon the introduction of his book:

"Let the authors of these epithets on New South Wales congratulate and applaud themselves; my mystification was complete. I found, however, in the streets of Sydney a decency and a quiet which I have never witnessed in any other of the ports of the United Kingdom. No drunkenness, no sailors' quarrels, no appearance of prostitution. George Street, the Regent Street of Sydney, presented houses and shops modelled after those of London; but nowhere did its lamps and the numerous lights in its windows, reflected upon the crowd, betray those signs of a corrupt society common to the streets of other capitals."—P. 2 Introduction.

We wish our space allowed us to quote more largely from the repeated testimony in favour of the general morality and hospitality prevailing throughout the Colony, borne by one whose minute enquiries and extensive opportunities of observation render it of so much value, while at the same time he may fairly be considered to have written without prejudice or bias. Another foreign gentleman, who enjoyed the best opportunities of becoming acquainted with the state of society amongst us, M. Delessert, has published a pleasing sketch of his rambles in the Colony, in which he records his grateful sense of the kindness and hospitality which greeted him everywhere, and the highly favourable ideas which he formed of the manners and morals of the Colonists. Is it

not scandalous that we should be compelled to appeal to foreigners against the calumnies heaped upon us by our own countrymen?

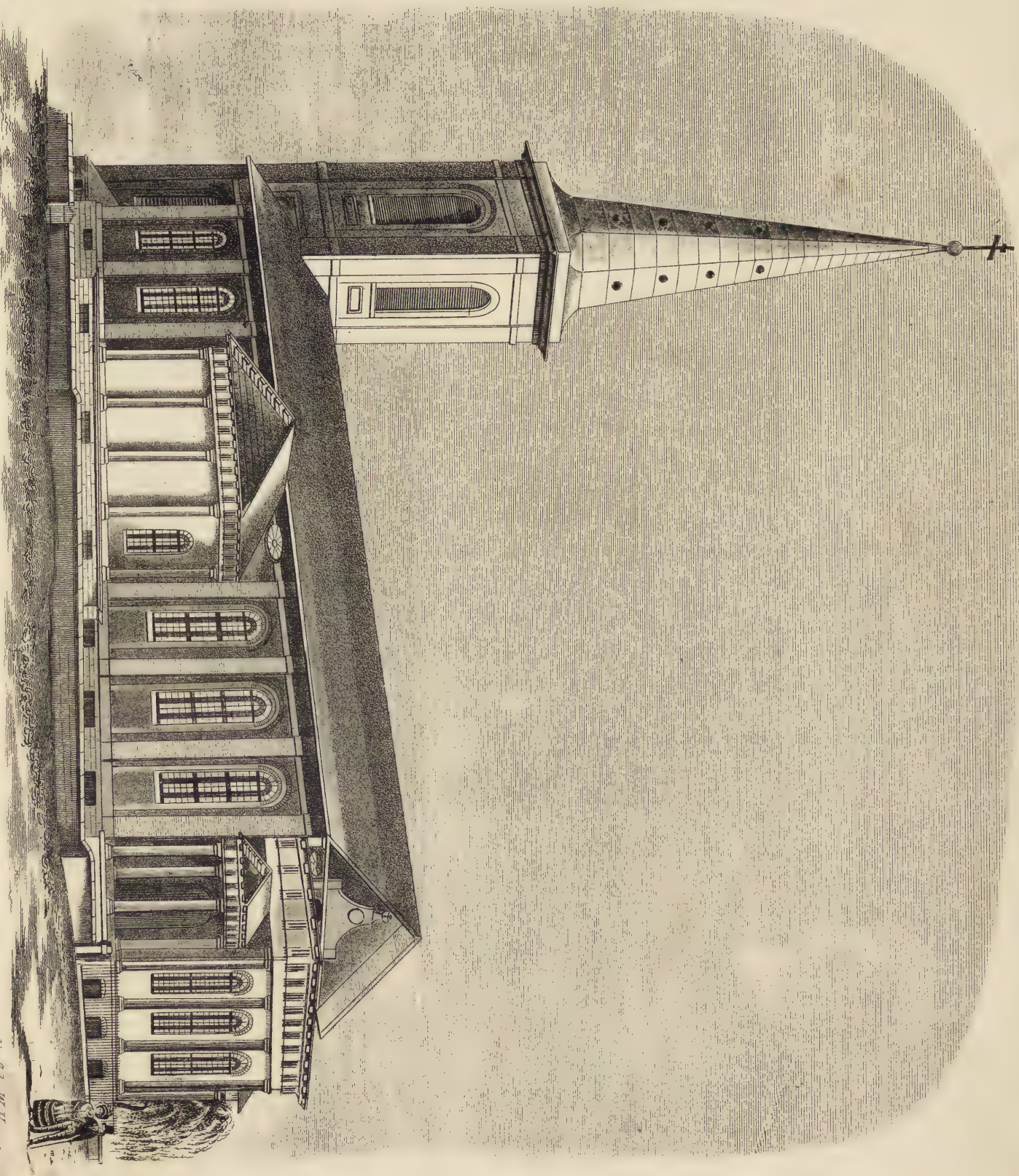
CHAPTER VII.

THE intersecting lines of George Street and King Street—the former from north to south, the latter from east to west—divide the city into four parts; the divisions of the streets, at this point, being designated by the points of the compass. Turning to the left, from George Street, we proceed up King Street East, a portion of which is shown in our Descriptive Engraving—a line of thriving shops, some of them of considerable importance. Passing Pitt Street, Castlereagh Street, and Elizabeth Street on our right and left, we reach a group of public buildings. On the right hand, the Supreme Court of the Colony, and St. James's Church, a view of which is annexed: in front, the pile of buildings called Hyde Park Barracks, formerly tenanted by the convicts in Government service. Although none of these edifices have much architectural pretension, being constructed entirely of brick and devoid of ornament, yet, the proportions being good, the masses broad, and the lines bold and unbroken, they form an imposing and dignified whole.

St. James's Church is a building of considerable dimensions, the foundation of which was laid on the 7th October, 1819. The spire, surmounting the brick tower at the west end, not only takes away from the heaviness of the edifice, but also forms a conspicuous object from every part of the City and its neighbourhood. The interior, which is commodiously fitted up, received considerable improvements about two years ago; the galleries were altered and enlarged, and the Church now affords sittings for 1500 persons. There is a well toned and powerful organ, and an excellent choir

Drawn by J. Howles

Eng'd by W. Harris

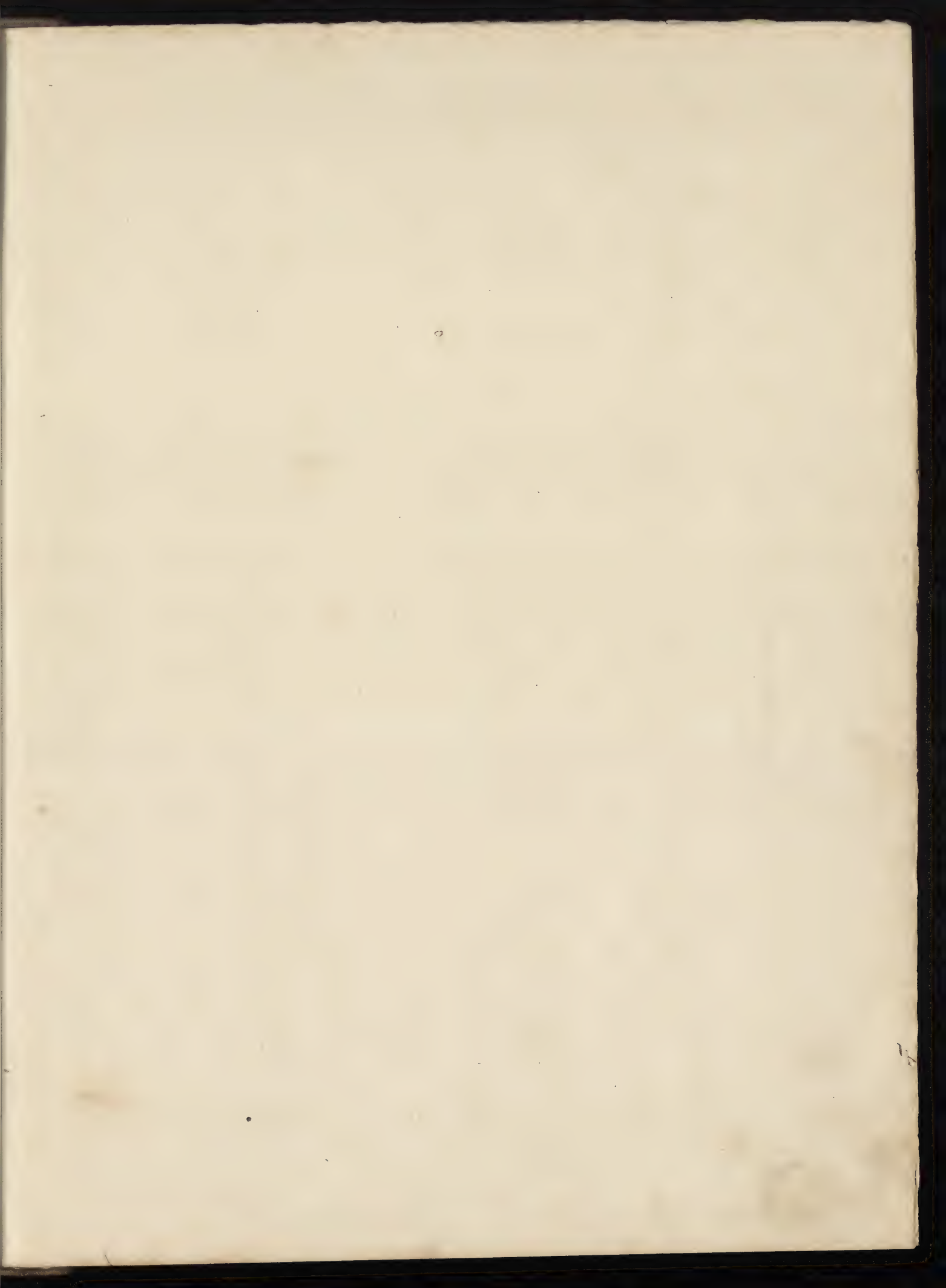




under the direction of Mr. James Johnson, to whom the Colony is indebted for the first introduction of this branch of music. The Choral Society, mentioned above, owes its origin to the meetings originally held for practice for the service of this Church. St. James's, although not the oldest, may, probably, be considered the principal Church of the City. Situated near Government House, in the centre of the most fashionable part of the metropolis, the congregation usually includes the family of the Governor, and a large proportion of the leading members of society. It is also decidedly the favourite resort for the more aristocratical among the votaries of Hymen. Divine Service is performed three times on Sunday, every Friday and Holy Day, and Prayers are read every morning at nine. The present Incumbent is the Rev. Robert Allwood, M.A., the learned President of the Theological College at Lyndhurst, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Priddle and the Rev. Mr. Macarthur; the latter gentleman (a native of the Colony) is a younger member of the respected family whose name is so inseparably connected with the early annals of the Colony.

Opposite the north-eastern angle of St. James's Church is the Office of the Bishop's Registrar, the vicinity probably of which, combined with the advantages of locality, and the superior accommodations of the building, renders St. James's, although not the Diocesan Church, the seat of the most important transactions connected with the Church of England. It may not be out of place here to mention that the present Lord Bishop of Sydney, the Right Reverend William Grant Broughton, D.D., is the first Prelate who presided over an episcopal see in this Colony. His Lordship first arrived on the 13th September, 1829, as Archdeacon; New South Wales being then nominally attached to the see of Calcutta, although the distance and unfrequency of communication precluded, of course, any interference on the part of the titular head of our Church. He returned by the *Camden*, from a visit to England, on the 2nd June, 1836, with the title and authority of Bishop of Australia, and was installed the same day

in St. James's Church; the ecclesiastical importance of the Colony having been at length considered sufficient to entitle it to release from the imaginary dependence in which it had previously been held. In its connexion with the English Church, Australia is comprehended in the Archbishopial jurisdiction of Canterbury. Rather more than two years since, his Lordship announced that, having for some time past considered the diocese (including as it did the country from Moreton Bay to Portland Bay) too extensive to be properly superintended by one Bishop, he had determined on requesting the Government to appoint another. Fearing, however, that objections on the score of expense would be raised to his proposal, he met them in anticipation by the munificent and singularly disinterested offer to sacrifice half his professional income (then £2,500 per annum) as an endowment for the second see—an instance of self-devotion to which, perhaps, it would be difficult to find a parallel. The Home Government, however, did not think itself justified in taking advantage of this liberality to its full extent; but complied with the suggestion of the Bishop so far as to deduct the sum of £500 per annum from the resources of the Bishopric of Australia, and to sub-divide it into three; Sydney having a metropolitan superiority over the other two, Newcastle and Melbourne. It is almost presumption in us to offer an opinion on the merits of this eminent Prelate; but we cannot refrain from making use of the opportunity now afforded us of recording the humble tribute of our admiration of them. Those who know the many difficulties he has had to contend against can alone appreciate the skill with which he has conducted the affairs of the Church: his zeal for its prosperity is sufficiently demonstrated by the action we have just related. During the already lengthened period of his residence in New South Wales his friends and hearers have gained ample demonstrations of his exalted piety, his profound learning, and his eloquence, clear and simple in its style, and at the same time both commanding and convincing in its earnestness.



JOHNSON & CO. DRAPERY HABERDASHERY AND SLOPS

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL BLYTH'S REFRESHMENT ROOMS

WARBURTON & ATKINSON LINEN & WOLLEN MART.

HAMILTON, OIL & COAL CHEMIST, INDIAN, AND DRUGGIST WAREHOUSE

OSWALD & CO. BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER

LIVERPOOL ARMS

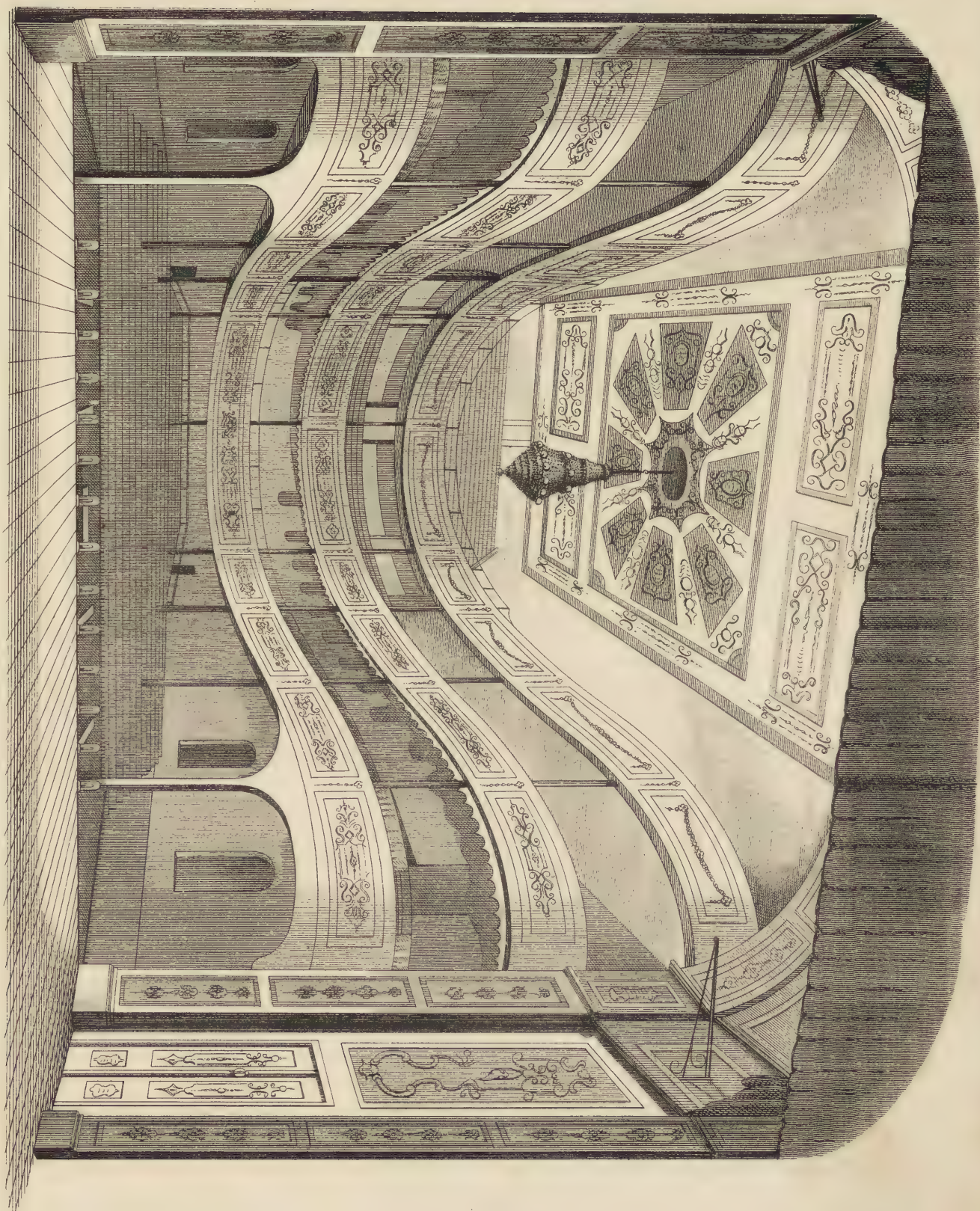
CHAPTER VIII.

PITT STREET—ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

RETRACING our steps from the eastern termination of King Street, we return to its intersection with Pitt Street. The accompanying embellishment comprehends the elevations of the buildings in this Street, proceeding southward from King Street to Market Street; a line which may, on many accounts, claim to be considered one of the most remarkable localities in Sydney, and where, particularly in the evening, when the Theatre is open, among the blaze of gas from the splendid and glittering shops, the music and bustle attending the movements of a crowd bent on its evening's amusement, and those of the multitude still busied in closing the avocations of the day, the new arrival from London may recognise the most striking features of that great City united in the varied scene around him; on a diminutive scale, it is true, as compared with those of the metropolis of the world, but nevertheless the identical features in miniature. He will here find a combination of Bond Street and Drury Lane, while the scene is sprinkled with a sufficiency of blue and red jackets to give it a slight touch of Wapping and Tothill Fields, divested of their grosser and objectionable peculiarities. This portion of the Street presents on the whole the most continuous lines of buildings, perhaps, which can be found in Sydney, and offers fewer objects calculated to remind the new comer that he is in a young town. Selected by the purveyors to beauty and fashion as the mart for displaying their tempting wares, articles are there displayed to attract and tempt the eye, as well as some of the best specimens of domestic architecture which the town affords. Among these, four houses, built under the superintendence of Mr. Duer, Architect, deserve to be particularised on account of the good taste displayed

in the design, and the excellence of the work and materials employed. The fronts are bold and lofty, faced with fine brick with massive stone dressings and cornices. The spirited proprietor, Mr. Moffitt, deserves great credit for the liberality with which he has contributed towards ornamenting the city. There are also some other good specimens of building, including the Theatre and its dependencies, but for these we reserve a special notice. Among the objects well deserving inspection is the Shakspeare Saloon (erected in 1846 by its spirited proprietor, Mr. Knight), concealed within the modest exterior of the Shakspeare Tavern, where the visitor is surprised to find a well proportioned apartment lighted from the roof, richly and artistically decorated with designs from some of the most striking scenes in the Bard of Avon's matchless works, painted as vignettes in compartments, upon the walls. These designs sprang from the fanciful pencil of Mr. A. Torning, who was assisted in the execution of them by Messrs. Newall and Balcomb, whose names are registered in the archives of Colonial Art.

We now turn to the Victoria Theatre, the interior of which forms the subject of one of the pictorial illustrations of the present number. Before, however, entering upon a detailed description of this elegant edifice, it may not be uninteresting to trace the early, rude, and unformed efforts of the dramatic art in this Colony, through their various phases, until they reached the high position of the present day. It is needless to enter into a lengthy dissertation upon the humanizing influences which the drama exercises over mankind: the eloquence of the orator, the philosopher, the poet, and the historian is raised in its laudation; and if they fail to convince, the intense sympathy which the Theatre finds with the people is an unerring testimony of its value. Sergeant Talford, one of the first dramatists and lawyers of the day, in descanting upon the subject, with all the feeling of an enthusiastic and powerful mind, writes thus:—
 “Surely the art which separates, as by a divine alchymy, the artificial from



Drawn by J. Fowler

E. Marshall Sc

INTERIOR OF THE

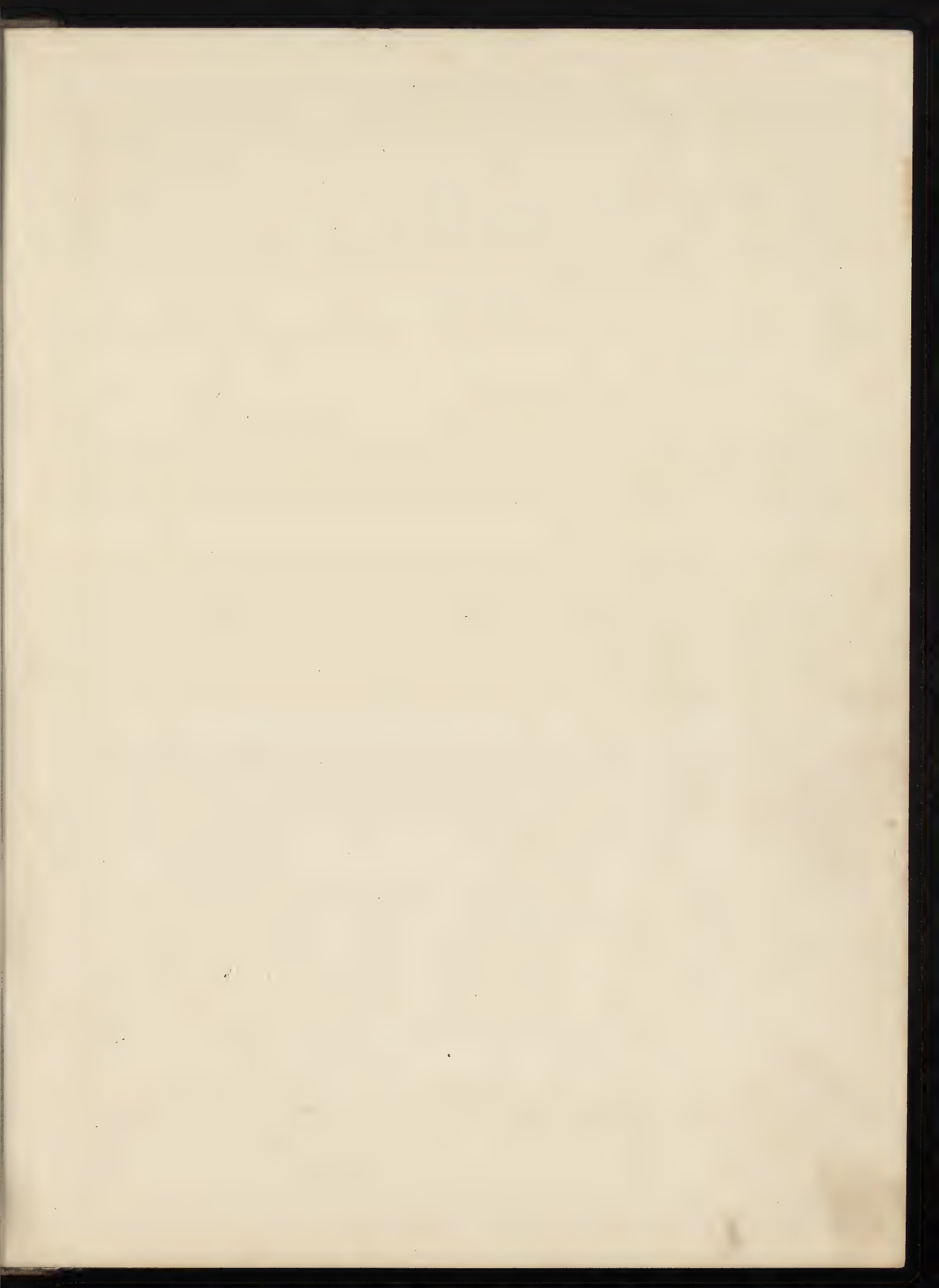
ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

real in humanity—which supplies, to the artisan in the capital, the place of those woods, and free airs, and mountain streams, which insensibly harmonize the peasant's character—which gives the poorest to feel the old grandeur of tragedy, sweeping by with sceptred path—which makes the heart of the child leap with strange joy, and enables the old man to fancy himself again a child—is worthy of no mean place among the arts which refine our manners, by exalting our conception." This opinion is particularly echoed in the bosoms of the sons of Britain. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the first wretched exiles who came into the Colony should have endeavoured to relieve the monotony of a bush life, and to divert their minds from brooding over unpleasant reflections, by getting up a dramatic entertainment. The scale was humble enough, consisting, in the first instance, of mere recitations from well-known authors; these subsequently grew into attempts to produce complete dramas; and singular to relate, in 1826, during the dynasty of General Darling, the Gaol of Sydney was turned into a Temple of Thespis; the debtors' room afforded the arena; and persons of the highest standing in the town were not ashamed to witness the crude representations of these dramatic enthusiasts.

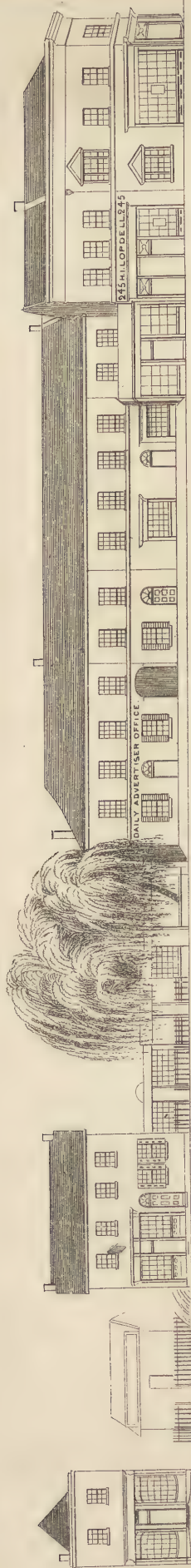
It was some years subsequently to this that his Excellency Sir Richard Bourke granted Mr. Barnett Levy a license for dramatic performances, with a restriction that he should confine himself to the representation of such pieces only as had been licensed in England, by the Lord Chamberlain. Mr. Levy was at that time the owner of the original Royal Hotel, in George Street, and he fitted up the Saloon of that establishment as a Theatre, where the first specimens of the legitimate drama were exhibited in the Colony. The encouragement which this undertaking received induced the spirited Proprietor to enlarge his sphere of action. He caused a Theatre to be built, which was termed the "Theatre Royal," and opened it at the latter end of the year 1833, with the best company that could be

collected. The first Manager was Mr. Meredith, who, at that time, acquired some celebrity for his personation of old men, but he has since retired, for the most part, from the stage. This gentleman was succeeded in his office by Mr. Simmons, who seceded, after a management of some two or three years, when the Theatre fell into the hands of Mr. Joseph Wyatt, one of the Proprietors of the Victoria Theatre in Pitt Street, the interior of which is the subject of our pictorial illustration.

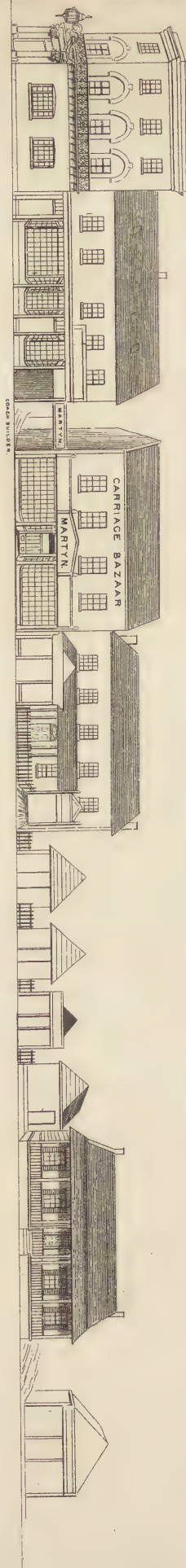
The foundation stone of this latter building was laid on the 7th September, 1836, by Mr. R. Broad; the architect was Mr. Henry Robertson, many structures from whose hand now ornament the metropolis. The exterior of the building presents an extremely chaste appearance, and is more imposing than if a more florid style of architecture had been adopted. The entrance to the Dress Circle and Upper Boxes is enclosed by a pair of handsome and elaborately designed iron gates; on either side of them are two handsome shops, one of which is occupied as a Tavern, by Mr. Wyatt, and the other by Mr. Blyth, a Confectioner. The entrances to the Pit and Gallery are most conveniently placed on the north side. The size of the Theatre is 100 feet by 50; the stage is 47 feet broad, and 100 feet in depth, 60 feet having been added to the original design, by throwing open some premises at the back. For greater convenience, the Green Room, Dressing Rooms, Scene Painter's Room, and other necessary apartments, although in immediate contiguity with the main building, do not form any portion of it. The interior of the house is arranged into the Upper and Dress Circle, with an extensive Pit and Gallery. The Boxes will hold about 550 people, the Pit 1000, and the Gallery 350, making in all 2000 individuals; but even more than that number have been in the house on particular occasions. The Theatre was opened on the 17th of March, 1838, Mr. Wyatt having offered its service gratuitously for a public ball, in commemoration of the patron Saint of Ireland. In a few days afterwards the performances commenced with an excellent company, and have



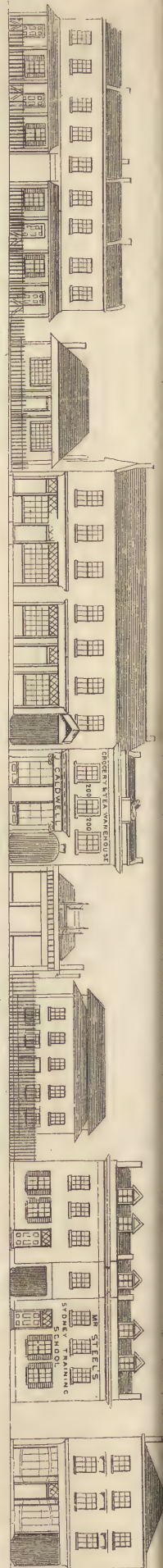
SYDNEY.



PITT STREET



PITT STREET



continued with signal success until the present day. Several changes have occurred in the Proprietorship and Management of the Theatre since its opening; the former is now in the hands of Messrs. Wyatt and Knight, while the Stage direction vests in Mr. Griffiths.

It may appear somewhat invidious to institute comparisons between the early performers at the Victoria and those of the present day, but it is universally acknowledged that the Company was never so strong in all its departments as now. Mr. Nesbitt, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Arabin, and Mrs. Guerin are the principal supporters of Melpomene; her higher sister Thalia boasts of Mr. Frank Howson, Mr. Hydes, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Hambleton, Mr. Griffiths, and Mesdames Guerin, Gibbs, Ximines, and Carandini: in opera, these ladies are also powerful adjuncts, and, with Mr. John Howson, his brother, and the other aids of the Theatre, many of the most favourite operas of the English stage have been produced here in a very superior style. In summing up the improvements of late years, the Orchestra must not be forgotten, which, under the able direction of Mr. John Gibbs, has attained a high grade in musical excellence. In quitting this subject, it is due to the Proprietors of the Victoria Theatre to remark that they deserve the thanks of the public for their exertions in upholding the drama throughout the general depression of colonial affairs, and for having preserved its high tone amongst a community formed of such discordant elements.

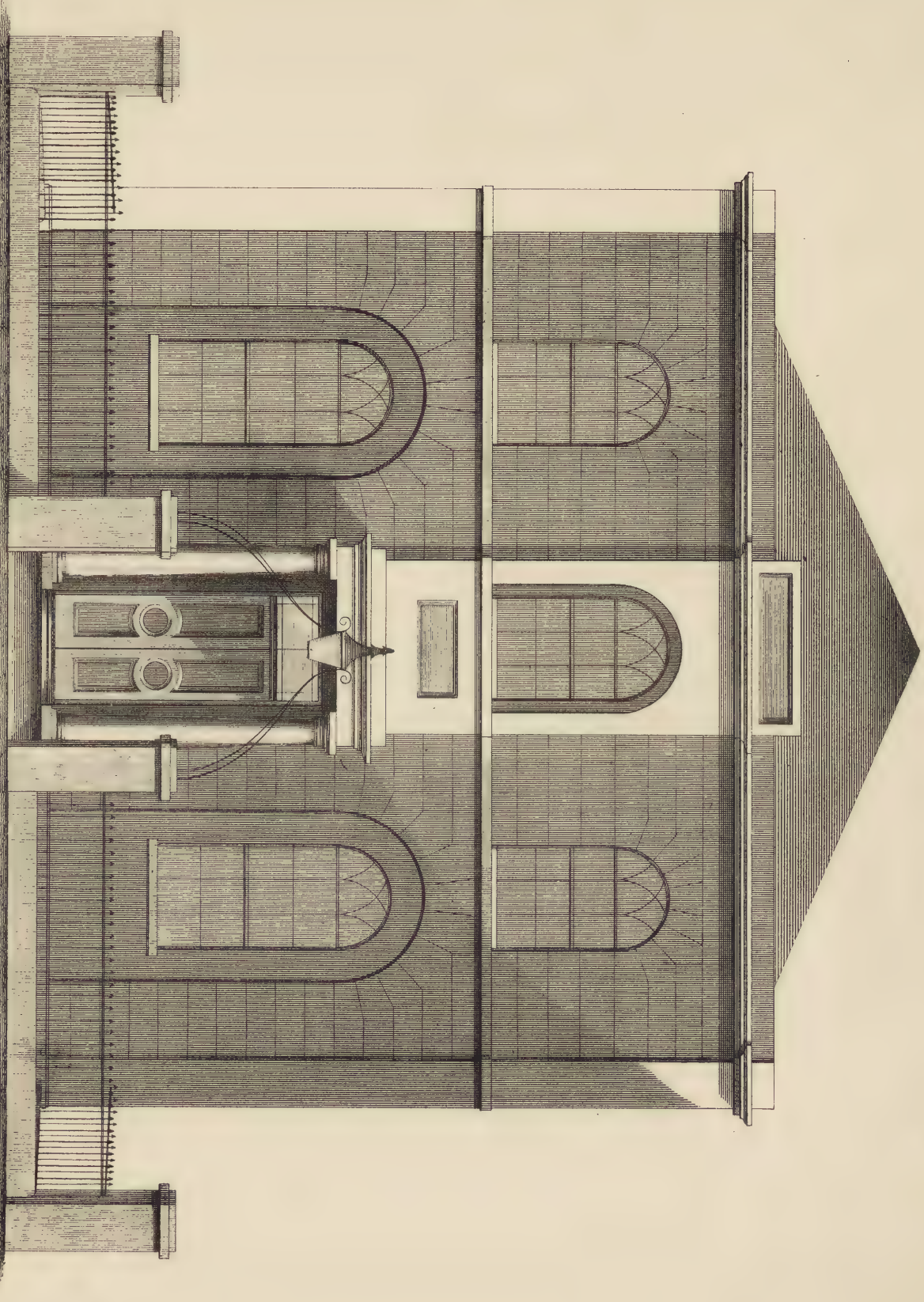
CHAPTER IX.

PITT STREET (CONTINUED).—SCHOOL OF ARTS.—INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.

PROCEEDING along Pitt Street we cross Market Street, at which point the character of the former thoroughfare changes very considerably. The

fashionable establishments give place in a great measure to those of a more utilitarian description, among which are many wholesale and manufacturing concerns on a very extensive scale. We now arrive at one of the most interesting institutions of the Colony, the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts. The building at present occupied by the Society, being only intended for temporary purposes, offers no architectural features worthy of being inserted among our illustrations; but if the support of the public should keep pace with the ambition of the managers, the School of Arts, ere many years have elapsed, will form one of the most prominent ornaments of the metropolis. The objects of the Institution are similar to those which have been so successful in the parent country,—the diffusion of useful knowledge, and the awakening a love of Study, by means of a Library, News, and Reading Rooms, Lectures, and Classes for instruction, accessible on terms within the reach of the less wealthy orders of Society. Since the year 1823, when the institution was first projected, it has partaken of the varying fortunes of the prosperity of the Colony, gradually increasing, however, until, at the date of the last report, the number of members was four hundred and ninety-two, of whom fifty-one were life members. Their Excellencies Sir Richard Bourke, the late Governor of the Colony, and his successor Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, have evinced the warm interest they felt in the welfare of the Institution by allowing their influential names to be used as its patrons, and afforded all the support that Government was in a position to extend to it.

The idea of forming a Mechanics' School of Arts in this Colony was first publicly broached by the Rev. Henry Carmichael and Dr. Band. After some trouble and much discussion a Committee was formed, the only members of which now remaining amongst us are, as far as we have been able to ascertain, Mr. Henry Hollinshed and Mr. Thomas Carter. The Rev. Dr. Lang aided the progress of the infant undertaking, by the loan of apparatus, besides contributing valuable assistance in other respects,



THE FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
PITT STREET, SYDNEY.



by his learned and eloquent lectures, and numerous presents. It is also with pleasure we record the names of Dr. Nicholson, the worthy President, Dr. Leichhart, Arthur A'Becket, Archibald Michie, and W. T. Cape, Esqs., who have all, by their exertions either in the delivery of lectures or otherwise, contributed materially to the advancement of the Institution.

The present building contains an ill arranged Theatre, in which the lectures are delivered (and is also occasionally used for concerts and public meetings, independent of the Institution), Library, and Reading Room, besides private apartments for the Librarian.

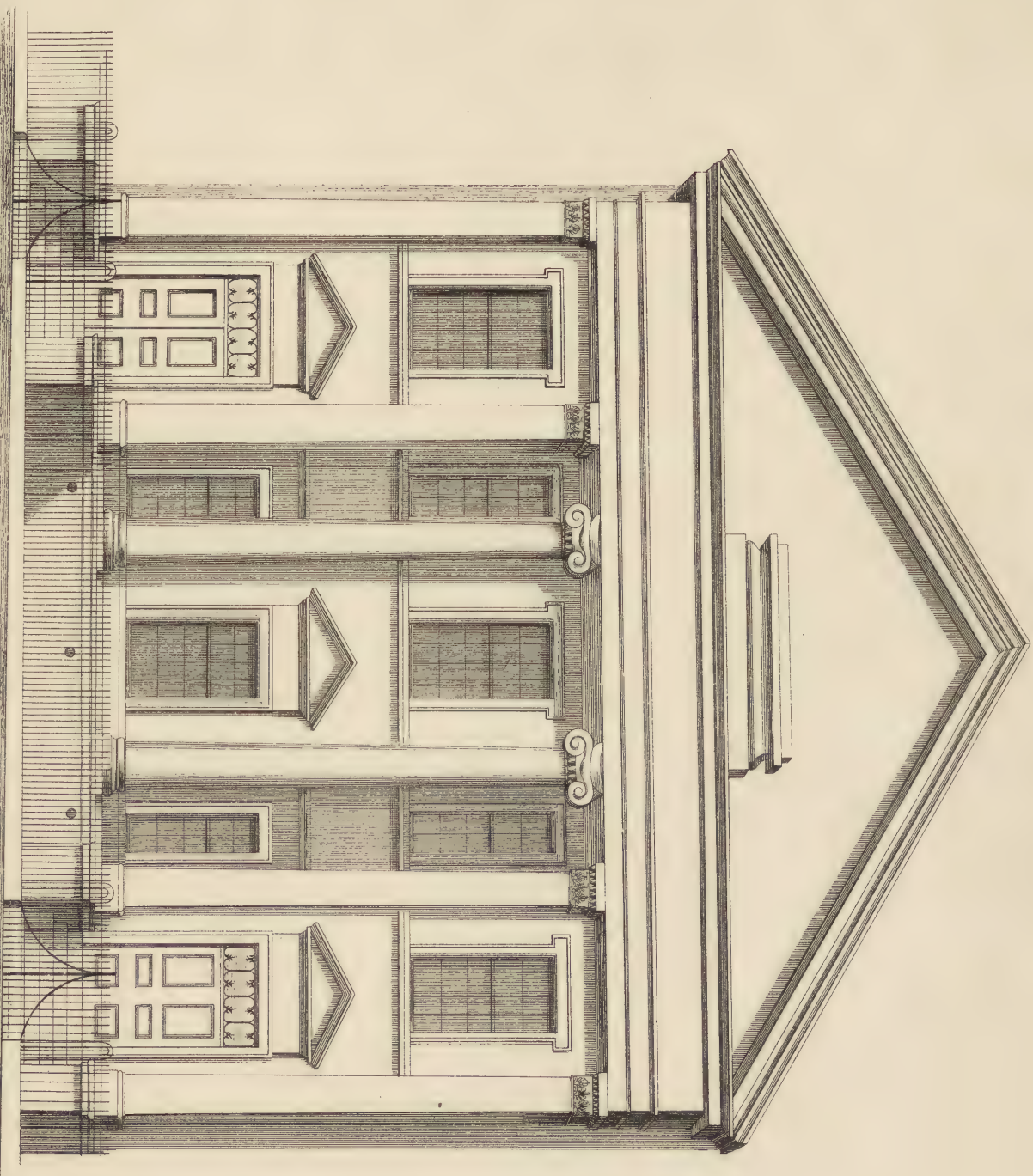
The Library itself contains 3,000 volumes, embracing every branch of Literature and Science, an extension of which is continually made by purchase and presents: during the last year it was increased by the addition of 138 volumes. The Reading Room, which adjoins the Library, is open daily, from nine in the morning till the same hour at night, for the convenience of its members; and upon its table will be found Blackwood's, Tait's, Fraser's, Bentley's, The Penny, and New Monthly Magazines, The United Service, Art Union, Dublin University, Chambers' Edinburgh, The Civil Engineers and Architects' Journals, The Lancet, Quarterly Review, and La Belle Assemblee, together with the Spectator, Evening Mail, Punch, Illustrated London News, Sydney Morning Herald, and Atlas Newspapers. Several other British and Colonial periodicals were formerly received, but it having been communicated to the Library Committee that many of the Reviews and Magazines, and even Newspapers, were never opened by Members visiting the Reading Room, and being desirous of retrenching their expenses, eight of the former and six of the latter were very properly discontinued.

The institution also possesses a very choice and extensive collection of Fossils and Geological Specimens, and, in connexion with the Lecture Room, complete apparatus for the illustration of lectures on Chemistry, Mechanics, &c., which has cost the Institution upwards of five hundred

pounds. The annual subscription to the Society is only twelve shillings, and it is equally a matter of surprise and regret that in so extensive a community as that of Sydney there should be found so few who exhibit a disposition to support, either for personal pleasure and improvement or public benefit, such an institution as the School of Arts. Sincerely, however, do we trust that ere long we shall observe an advancement in the march of intellectual taste and refinement, and the classes judiciously projected by the Committee (now almost neglected) become thronged with the youthful members of this Society, emulating each other in the acquirement of useful knowledge.

E'en now the midnight waneth, and the day
 Of Truth is dawning with a brighter ray.
 O'er this fair land she spreads the fruits of peace,
 Bids schools arise—the finer arts increase,
 Rebukes the narrow minds that vainly strive
 To keep a moral ignorance alive ;
 And proves Religion, Order, and Repose
 Are best preserved as man in *knowledge* grows.

The Congregational Church, or, as it is frequently called, the Independent Chapel, Pitt Street, is the handsomest building of the kind in Sydney, or indeed in any of these Colonies. It was designed by Mr. John Bibb, Architect, and erected under his superintendence. The foundation stone was laid by the Rev. Dr. Ross on the 26th of January, 1841; but in consequence of the embarrassed state of the Colony it was soon after thought prudent to suspend the progress of the work, and it was not until October, 1844, that it was determined to recommence it. The Church was opened for public worship on the 1st January, 1846, by religious services in which various Ministers of other denominations of Christians took a part. The whole cost of the erection has amounted to upwards of £6,000, which has been raised by voluntary contributions, it being contrary



W. Marshall & Co. Sydney

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

W. Marshall & Co.

[illegible]

to the principles of this body of Christians to accept of assistance from Government, either for the building of their churches or the support of their ministers.

The front of the building is of the Ionic order of Architecture, with two columns twenty-six feet in height, according to the Ionic Temple of the Ilisus at Athens; and four Antaic pilasters with ornamental capitals; with an entablature and pediment extending over the columns and pilasters. The design is in imitation of the smallest Grecian Temple, denominated by the Greeks a "Temple in Antis" at the principal entrance to the Cella (or interior) of the Temple. The whole front is of polished free-stone, and is divided from the street by an ornamental iron railing on a dwarf stone wall. The pulpit is octagonal, standing on a bold pedestal, and has many carved mouldings of Grecian leaves and ornaments; it is ascended by a winding stair, and is made of the most handsome cedar, which is French polished. The edifice is ninety-five feet long, forty-five feet wide, and thirty feet high, all in clear of the interior. The ground floor has two entrance vestibules, which contain the stairs leading to the galleries, and between them is a room used as a vestry or school room, and which will contain about one hundred and thirty children. Above the vestibules and the vestry is a large room, divided by a baluster railing from the galleries, used also as a schoolroom and sittings for the Sunday school children during divine worship; it will accommodate two hundred and forty children. The interior of the Church is elliptical on the ground plan at the end opposite to the pulpit, and three pews in width against the wall run parallel to the sides and circular end with an elevation of four inches at each pew, an arrangement favourable for conveying the sound to all parts of the spacious building: galleries at two sides and at the end opposite to the pulpit follow the same curve as the walls and pews below, and are supported by fourteen cast iron columns of the Ionic order and fluted. These were cast by Mr. Dawson, of Sydney, in a very neat and

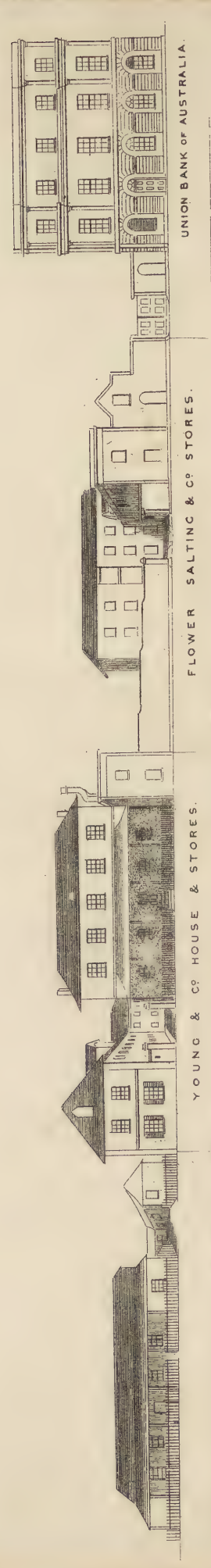
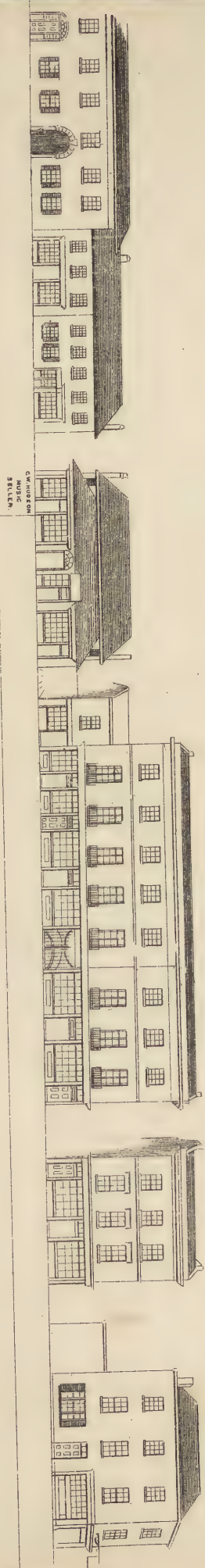
superior manner, and are the first series of ornamental columns cast in the Colony—they are finished in imitation bronze. The Church will accommodate about one thousand persons with sittings, besides the children of the Sunday school. The whole of the pews are of cedar, and the breast-work framing in front of the galleries is of the most choice kind, equal in appearance to mahogany. The place is well lighted with gas, except the pulpit, on each side of which are handsome brass sconces for wax candles. The bronze pendants which hang from the entablature of the galleries are nearly five feet in length, are very massive, and were made, with the other lighting apparatus, under the direction of the Engineer of the Gas Company. There is also a beautiful organ built especially for this Church by Mr. W. J. Johnson of Sydney.

It was not until the year 1828 that the Congregationalists made any movement in Sydney as a distinct body of Christians. Although numerous and powerful in England, their number in this Colony, from various causes, some of them no doubt highly creditable to them, has never been very great. In that year they invited the assistance of the public towards the erection of a Chapel in which they might worship God according to their own principles, and be the means, along with other denominations, of diffusing the knowledge of divine truth among the ignorant and the depraved of this City. By persevering and zealous efforts they succeeded in the purchase of land, and in the erection of a building in Pitt Street, next to the School of Arts, which in 1833 was opened for divine worship, and in which the Rev. W. Jarrett, who came out the same year from England, officiated as their Minister for upwards of five years. Having left the Colony in 1838 he was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Ross, formerly of Kidderminster, in Worcestershire, but who, at the urgent request of the Colonial Missionary Society, resigned his pastoral charge there in order that he might devote himself to the interests of religion, in connexion with the body to which he belongs here, and

SYDNEY

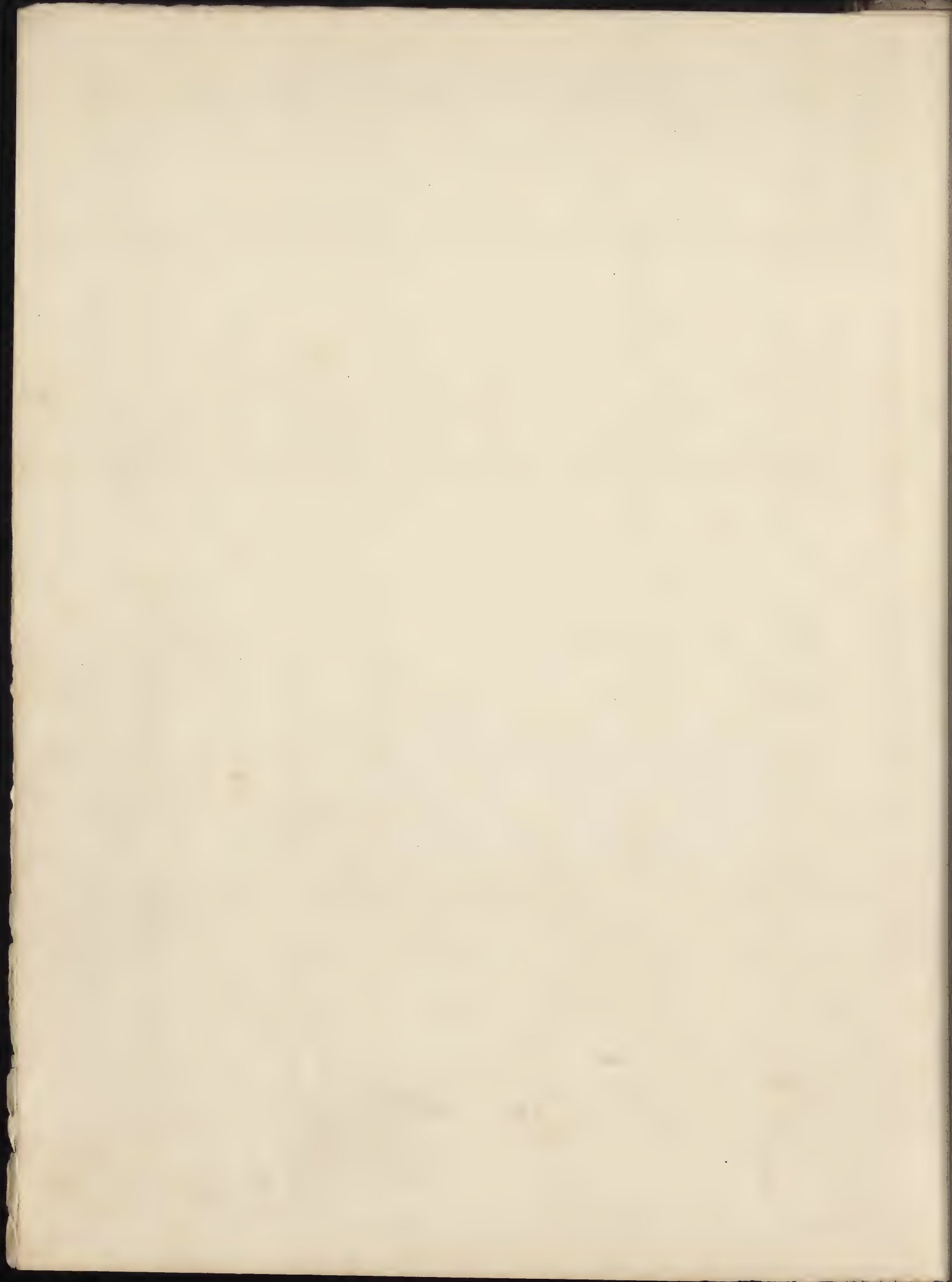


PITT STREET



HUNTER STREET







ROSE & CROWN HOTEL
WILLIAM TOO GOOD
HOOVER
FISHER
W. TOO GOOD'S RESAURANT

PIT T STREET

also act as agent of the London Missionary Society, for the numerous important missions it has established in the islands of the Pacific. He arrived in the Colony in February, 1840, and immediately commenced his ministerial duties, which he still continues to discharge. In a short time after his arrival the congregation increased so much that it was considered advisable to erect a larger building—and the present handsome edifice in which they now worship has been the result, with a large and increasing congregation.

CHAPTER X.

PITT STREET NORTH.—UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—THE FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

HAVING followed Pitt Street in a southerly direction as far as Park Street, we retrace our steps, and our ninth and tenth numbers contain representations of the houses in Pitt Street north, from King Street to its termination; together with a portion of Hunter Street.

The present illustrations are highly characteristic of the transitory state of an infant City, from its primitive bark or slab huts to more convenient weather-boarded cottages, and lastly to the substantial and handsome stone and brick houses, of which we here present some creditable specimens.

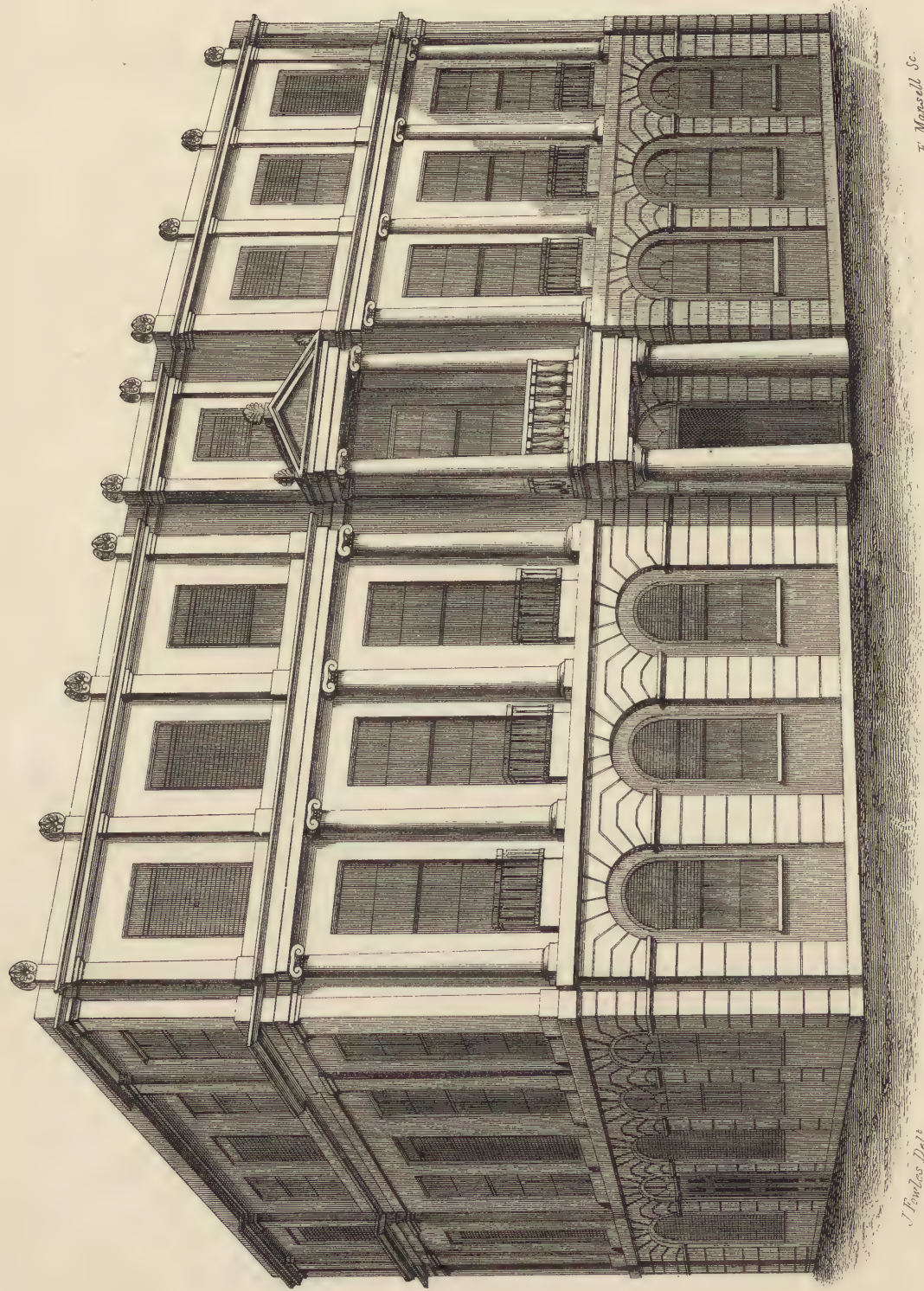
Commencing at King Street we have, on the right hand, or east corner, the Rose and Crown Hotel and Restaurant, by Mr. Wm. Toogood, and adjoining, a range of respectable houses; the upper portions of several (from their proximity to the Courts of Law) are occupied as chambers by members of the legal profession. On the opposite corner is the Rainbow Tavern, erected a few years since, and opened by Mr. William Toogood—now kept by Mr. T. W. Roche. Proceeding a little further, the first house

of any interest engaging our attention is that occupied by Mr. Foss, Chemist and Druggist. It was here the celebrated Quaker, John Tawell, resided, and in the year 1823 commenced the business now carried on, and which is said to have been the first regular establishment of the kind in the Colony; this he conducted successfully about four years, when he disposed of the same to the present proprietor, and in the next year, 1828, sailed for England, where, in March, 1845, he was executed for the murder of Sarah Hart at Salt Hill, near Slough, leaving considerable property in the Colony.

Adjoining Mr. Alexander's Coach Establishment and Livery Stables, on the opposite side of the street, is the Office of the "Australian Sportsman," a weekly newspaper conducted with considerable talent, its object being to supply faithful records of every sporting event in the Colonies. The next house is the residence of Dr. Bland, one whose name will ever be remembered with reverence by the colonists, for his unwearied zeal in connexion with the Patriotic Association, in procuring for this Colony a Representative Assembly, and to which, with his compatriot, W. C. Wentworth, Esq., he was returned at the first election, in 1843, as member for this City.

A few yards further is the residence of John Hoskins, Esq. (first Mayor of Sydney), and immediately facing is Gill's Hotel, one of the best houses in Sydney. It was erected in 1835, by Mr. Saul Lyons, and used by him as a private residence until 1846, when it was let to the present occupant. We have next a low range of weather-boarded cottages, in the first of which a wealthy old colonist of the name of Connell has resided forty-nine years. The fine row of brick houses opposite, known as Terry's Buildings, form an agreeable contrast to the mean cottages just noticed, and which, it is to be hoped, will soon give place to more substantial and ornamental buildings. Mrs. Terry, widow of the notoriously wealthy Sam Terry, lives in the long stone house on the west side, and, after passing a few small





F. Mansell Sc.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA,
SYDNEY

J. Fowler Del.

shops, the fine range of stone buildings (lately the Fitz Roy Hotel), Messrs. Rowland, M'Nab, and Co.'s establishments, &c., we arrive at the Union Bank of Australia. It was commenced in 1839, and that part extending from Hunter Street as far as the vestibule was completed in April, 1840, when the business of the Bank, which had been carried on from its commencement at temporary offices in King Street, was removed to the new building. The business of the Bank, however, having increased so rapidly, it was found necessary, for further accommodation, to make a considerable addition, and the other portion south of the former was erected in 1846, under the superintendence, and from the designs of, John Bibb, Esq., Architect, to whose taste, skill, and ability the work itself bears lasting testimony.

The Union Bank of Australia was established in London, October, 1837, for conducting the business of Banking in the Australian Colonies, with a capital of £500,000, afterwards increased to £800,000. Branches are formed at Sydney, Melbourne, Geelong, Portland, and Bathurst, in New South Wales; Hobart Town and Launceston, in Van Dieman's Land; Auckland and Wellington, in New Zealand. The business of each branch is conducted by Local Directors, a Manager, and Accountant—the whole being under the control of the London Board of twelve Directors.

The various branches are under the superintendence of an Inspector—John Cunningham M'Laren.

The Union Bank of Australia is situated at the corner of Pitt and Hunter Streets, the principal front, extending about eighty-five feet, being in the former, whilst the other, to the extent of about fifty feet, is in the latter street. The whole of the basement story is rusticated, with arched windows and doors, and at the principal entrance to the vestibule of the Bank Offices is a chaste portico of the Grecian Doric order, supporting another on the next storey of the Ionic, with the ballustrade, pediment, and acroteria; the same order is continued by attached columns between the

windows in Pitt Street, and by antæ pilasters in Hunter Street, surmounted by a handsome cornice; the upper storey of both fronts is the Attic order of pilasters and cornice, and crowned on the front in Pitt Street with carved acroteria above the blockings.

Our engraving, however, gives a more correct idea of the building than any description can. We will only remark that whether we consider the light and elegant exterior, or the admirable arrangements within, it must be admitted one of the best buildings in the City, and one of its greatest ornaments.

The Free Presbyterian Church, which forms the subject of our present illustration, is a very neat, plain, and commodious edifice, being centrally situated in Pitt Street, between Market and Park Streets. It was erected in 1830, by the Congregationalists, and, upon the opening of their new place of worship, was purchased, in 1846, for the use of the Free Presbyterian community.

The community worshipping in this Church, under the denomination of the Free Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia, occupies the same position in this Colony the Free Church does in Scotland, and its separation, in 1846, from the Synod of Australia (which is also identical with the Established Church of Scotland) arose from the same reasons that caused the disruption at home; esteeming it unscriptural to recognise the supremacy of the civil powers in spiritual matters. The Minister at present officiating is the Rev. William M'Kee.

CHAPTER XI.

HUNTER STREET.—EARLY HISTORY CONTINUED.

THE portion of Hunter Street represented in our accompanying plate

extends from Pitt Street westward as far as Castlereagh Street. The Upper line contains the extensive Stores of Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co.; the private residence of Mr. Young, and Stores belonging to the firm of Young and Co.; whilst the corner (a low verandah cottage, and one of the old style) is occupied by Mr. Armstrong, the Veterinary Surgeon, whose Hospital and Stables are situated in the yard at the back. The house facing, with verandah, is the residence of Mr. T. E. Jones, whose Stables form the Depot for the Hon. East India Company's horses, purchased in the Colony for shipment.

The year 1790 was one of the most disastrous in the annals of the Colony. Early in the year the flour that had been brought from England was exhausted, and there only remained that which had been taken in at the Cape: the harvest, too, had not produced more than would be required for seed, the whole production of the cultivated land at Rose Hill being two hundred bushels of wheat, thirty-five of barley, and a small quantity of oats and maize. The Governor's farm at Sydney, which had only been sown with barley, yielded only twenty-five bushels.

Captain King, however, who had been sent with a number of prisoners and a detachment of marines, to form a settlement at Norfolk Island, having reported favourably of the richness of the soil, and the success attending their efforts at cultivation, notwithstanding the continued drought they had experienced, determined Captain Phillip upon sending thither about two hundred of the convicts, and two companies of the marines, with their officers, and by this means relieving the provision store for a time. It was also determined that, upon the return of the *Sirius* from Norfolk Island, she should be despatched to China for provisions, if relief had not previously arrived: but, alas! she was doomed never to return. After a fine run of only seven days she landed the convicts and marines in Cascade Bay, when a gale rising she was compelled to run for Sydney Bay, on the lee side of the Island, and came to an anchor, from which, however, she

drifted, and, in endeavouring to work out, struck upon the rocks, and became a total wreck. The officers and crew were rescued by being hauled through the surf on a grating, and nearly the whole of the stores were providentially saved.

The return of the Supply to Sydney with this distressing intelligence spread universal dismay, and even the most courageous and sanguine became depressed. Their last hope was now concentrated in the Supply, which was to be despatched to Batavia as soon as she could be got ready. Yet, after their recent misfortune, how fearful to contemplate their very existence as depending upon the safety of one frail bark, which a hidden rock or tempestuous sea might in one moment destroy. As the provisions in store were now reduced to so low a pitch, it was again determined to reduce the already scanty pittance, and from the first of April the weekly ration of each adult was only two and a half pounds of flour, two pounds of pork, and one each of rice and peas; and after having been kept for two years, it can easily be imagined of how inferior a description these were.

The Supply sailed on the 17th of April, and it was estimated she would be absent at least six months.

Two years had now elapsed without any communication from home; the clothing was as much reduced as their provisions, and many died from starvation. Some little relief was obtained by fishing, but their lines and nets were also worn out, and the Colony did not even possess the materials requisite to mend them. A convict, however, managed to spin some lines from the bark of a tree, which temporarily supplied their boats.

The greatest caution and severity was necessary to prevent robberies of provisions, which were, however, frequently committed, and many suffered death for their temerity.

The greatest despondency pervaded all classes, many despairing of ever receiving relief. Yet day after day how many anxious eyes were directed to the signal station, in the hope of seeing the desired flag hoisted.

It was not until the third of June the desired signal was hoisted, and truly we may say every pulse throbbed with joyous excitement—the whole place was in the greatest commotion.

The Governor and some of his officers in boats went down the harbour to welcome the arrival, which, instead of a store ship, proved to be the transport *Lady Juliana*, with two hundred and twenty-two female convicts. She had been ten months making the voyage, and brought the melancholy intelligence of the loss of *H.M.S. Guardian*, with two years' provisions, clothing, &c., for the Colony. She had touched at the Cape to refresh, and had there taken on board a great number of fruit trees and other plants, as well as seven horses, sixteen cows, two bulls, a number of sheep, goats, and two deer. After leaving the Cape, and when in lat. $45^{\circ} 54'$ south, and long. $41^{\circ} 30'$ east, on the 23rd of December, she struck upon an ice island, and received so much injury that they were compelled to throw overboard the greatest part of her cargo. Many on board fearing the vessel would founder preferred trusting themselves in the boats to remaining in the ship, and of the five boats which left her, only one reached the land in safety, and she was picked up by a French vessel after many days' sailing. The *Guardian*, however, reached the Cape, with the remaining provisions in safety, and seventy-five barrels of flour were forwarded to this Colony by the *Lady Juliana*. The provisions received by the transport were only sufficient to warrant an increase of one pound and a half of flour to their weekly rations, and it was not till the arrival, on the 20th of June, of the store ship *Justitia* that the full ration was again issued, and labour, which had for some time been suspended, was again resumed. On the 26th and 28th of June three other transports arrived with convicts in a deplorable state, two hundred and seventy-four having died on the passage.

In the month of July the Governor caused the town of Parramatta to be laid out, and houses were immediately erected. Several grants of land were

also made in the vicinity to emancipated convicts, and to some of the marines and sailors lately belonging to the *Sirius*, instructions to this effect having been received by the last-mentioned vessels. Grants were authorised to be made to non-commissioned officers of one hundred and thirty acres, if single, or one hundred and fifty if married; to privates eighty acres, if single, and one hundred, if married; and to emancipated convicts, thirty acres, if single, and fifty if married, and ten acres additional for each child they had at the time of granting.

In the latter part of this month, as a midshipman and three sailors of the *Sirius* were returning up the harbour in a boat, when near Pinchgut Island, a whale rose so near them as almost to swamp the boat with the swell. After bailing out the water they pulled for the shore, but the whale again rose underneath the boat, and capsized it, by which three of them were drowned. The monster did not effect its escape from the harbour, but was some time afterwards ashore in Manly Cove, and was killed by the natives. On the 7th of September the Governor, whilst superintending the erection of a column at the Signal Station on the South Head, observed a number of the natives assembled near the whale at Manly Beach, and having been informed that Benilong (a native who had been in some measure domesticated, but had recently escaped), was amongst them, he took an armed party for the purpose of recapturing him. Upon landing they found Benilong, and during the interview a native threw a spear with such force that it entered above the collar bone of the Governor, and the barb protruded at the back. The spear was broken off, and upon his arrival at Sydney the other part was carefully extracted. Fears were entertained for his safety, but by great care he recovered.

In October, after an absence of six months and two days, the *Supply* returned from Batavia, and was followed in a short time by a Dutch vessel hired at Batavia for the conveyance of the remaining stores. Their arrival was most opportune, for already had the former stores become nearly

exhausted; and the weather being very hot, and no rain having fallen since June, the crops were in a very sickly condition, and the prospects of harvest anything but encouraging.

The Storehouse at Parramatta, 100 feet by 24, and the Wharf, were completed, and about thirty cottages or huts erected by the end of the year; and in Sydney, another store of equal dimensions, and in a line with that already erected on the east side of the Cove, was commenced.

CHAPTER XII.

THE ROYAL HOTEL.—GEORGE STREET.—THE POLICE OFFICE.

THIS has been truly called the age of action, and of quick and rapid events. In our previous chapter we described the state of things in 1790, when, at one period, there was not in the colony four months' provisions for the entire population, even on the most reduced scale; and when several persons had perished of inanition before the arrival of the transports from the Cape, bringing part of the stores saved from the *Guardian*; and now, by a stroke of the enchanter's wand, we find the scene rapidly changed, and ourselves introducing our readers to a far different state of things—our denizens of the pasturage plains boiling down into tallow sufficient meat, *per annum*, to feed nearly half a million of persons, because we have not mouths to eat it, and our denizens of the city luxuriating in all the delicacies which the well appointed hotels and *restaurants* of Sydney afford on the most princely scale. Let us ask our readers to turn from the days of 1790–1, when our first brick building was begun and finished, and glance at the engraving which we present of the Royal Hotel, George Street, within whose hospitable walls the starving *regime* of Governor Phillip is now regarded as one

of the by-gones of doubt and wonder. Few things strike new arrivals with more surprise than the external appearance and the inner appointments of this huge building—its ranges of balconies without, its labyrinth of corridors within. We may observe that the present structure was built on the ruins of the old Royal Hotel, which was erected by Mr. Barnett Levy, to whom the Colony stands indebted for the legalised introduction of the *Legitimate Drama* into New South Wales; for although so early as 1796, Plays were performed here, the peculiar circumstances of the Colony's 'penality' prevented the local authorities from sanctioning the regular performances of the stage. It was on the old English 'Boxing Day,' 26th December, 1832, that, in Mr. Barnett Levy's Saloon, "money was *publicly* taken at the doors," on which occasion Douglas Jerrold was the dramatist honoured with the *pas*, his "Black-Eyed Susan" being the play; whilst Billy Moncrieff's "Monsieur Tonson" was selected for the farce. This, however, is not the place where we may linger over dramatic affairs. We accordingly pass to the time when the disciples of Thespis, having removed to a more spacious temple, the old Royal was again devoted to Hotel purposes, and, under the able management of Mr. Sparkes, received the chief share of the patronage of our Settlers and Squatters, who, "on business or pleasure bent," paid their welcome periodical visits to our metropolis. From 1836 to 1840, a period of dazzling but false prosperity, Mr. Sparkes presided over the hospitalities of the old Hotel; but on the night of the 17th of March, in the latter year, the whole of the building was destroyed by fire. A drunken carter, who had been indulging in copious libations to St. Patrick, amused himself by smoking a pipe in an adjoining stable, belonging to Mr. Blanch, and the straw igniting, the immense stack of buildings was speedily in flames. Mr. Joseph Wyatt, the proprietor of the Victoria Theatre, was at this time the owner of this property, which was valued at £12,000, but unfortunately only insured for £3,000. Mr. Sparkes' property, valued at £5,000, was not insured at all. The total



J. Fowler Del.

THE ROYAL HOTEL,
SYDNEY

F. Manvell Sc.



damage was estimated at £20,000; and Colonel Barney declared that if the wind had set in freshly, either from the south or west, scarcely any human means could have prevented the destruction of property to the amount of half a million sterling. A grand ball was taking place at Government House when the fire broke out; and Colonel Barney, Capt. Collins, Lieut. Lugard, and other Officers, rushed out in their gay attire and lent their aid in extinguishing the flames. By levelling several tenements in the rear of Mr. Belmore's residence, Lieut. Lugard, in all probability, saved the Victoria Theatre, and also Mr. Nash's premises, from being consumed; and Colonel Barney anticipating, from a slight breeze to the southward, that the flames from the Hotel might communicate to Macdonald's buildings, had a train ready laid to blow up the two first houses, and thereby save the rest from destruction; but this was rendered unnecessary by the providential lulling of the wind. From Mr. Wyatt the fee-simple passed into the hands of Mr. John Terry Hughes, who built the structure which we are now about to describe.

When George the Fourth's favourite architect built the Church of All Souls in Langham Place, Regent Street, there was a passable joke current, about its 'order' being '*Mr. Nash's positive order*'; and, premising that Mr. J. T. Hughes was his own architect when the immense stack of stone and wood-work was raised, which now, under the title of the Royal Hotel, occupies nearly an acre of ground in George Street, Sydney, we set out with the confession that no '*comparatives*' or '*superlatives*,' that we can command, are adequate to a faithful description of this "Curiosity of Colonial Architecture."

With a frontage of 72 feet, and a depth of 170, the exterior or naked stone walling of the Royal Hotel is extremely plain. Neither architectural nor ornamental character of any kind is assumed, albeit the front is enclosed by a series of balconies supported on Roman columns. The building is five stories in height, with a basement story used for cellars chiefly,

in one part whereof an imitation of the London '*Shades*' has been attempted with partial success. The roof of the main building is flat, covered with lead, and is surrounded with a plain open embrasure, which ill accords with the Roman style of the series of balconies in the front. These balconies, entered from and on a level with the different floors of the building, are wide and spacious, forming a fine promenade in hot and sultry weather; and, giving shade and shelter to the adjoining rooms, are admirably adapted to a climate like ours. Still we cannot refrain from adverting to the recklessness which (with the fate of the old Royal in memory) constructed this immense frontage of *Wood*! With the exception of the lower columns, the whole of the range of balconies is composed of this combustible material.—A side entrance leads us into an open quadrangular court, situate about the centre of the buildings; and here again we find a series of flights of wooden stairs, ascending to the different stories of the building, with spacious landings or projecting balconies, supported on wooden pilasters. And here are to be found a number of large apartments desolate, unfinished, and perfectly useless, being at an absurd distance from the main part of the Hotel. To this wilderness of stone and wood we would particularly direct the attention of the young builder who would desire to avoid the '*Hughesonian*' style of architecture.—But now let us conduct him to the main entrance in George Street, where the excellent cheer of Mr. Sparkes tempts even the hypercritical in art to be blind to the follies of the architect. The principal vestibule is of a good and appropriate size and depth: the bar, which is of polygonal form, and enclosed with glass sashes all round, being at the extreme end. Capacious flights of stairs, well formed and easy of access, run up both from the right and left of the bar. Two grand saloons, nearly 100 feet long, occupy a portion of the south side (the one immediately above the other). In width and height they are sadly disproportionate to their length; and, as many of our readers will admit who have visited the lower room (which

has been used for Concerts, Bazaars, and Public Meetings), it is extremely ill adapted for any of these purposes.

However, in the centre of the main building are to be found several fine suites of rooms (so far as area and space are concerned); and these, together with spacious corridors, whence run lengthy passages, with a number of single dormitories fitted up with every necessary comfort, impress new comers with high notions of the resources of a city, which can support establishments of so gigantic a design as this. The kitchen, and other culinary offices, are in the basement story; they are dark and ill-suited for the purposes intended, and are by no means compatible with the requirements of an Hotel of this magnitude.

Including the large saloons, the billiard-room, and principal coffee-room, the design of the Hotel contains nearly one hundred apartments, many of which, by the way, now unfinished and closed up, are without the means of being lighted, except by artificial means! With Mr. Hughes's system of building we are not acquainted, but we presume that he never could have placed upon paper, a plan of the huge mass of cumbersomeness which he has piled in George Street? One-half of the money wasted thereupon would have sufficed for a building worthy of the finest street in Europe.

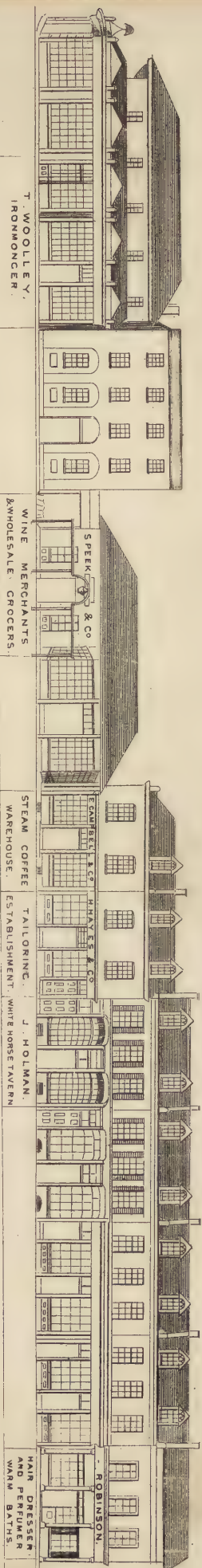
We are glad to be enabled to add to these strictures, that the interior of the Royal Hotel is now undergoing considerable repairs, in so far as relates to the habitable portions. The grand saloon, hitherto unopened, is to be furnished and fitted up, so as to provide for a want generally felt by disciples of Apollo and Terpsichore—indeed by all parties, desirous of assembling in large numbers, for purposes of festivity or business. The walls, floors, and roof of this part of the building, will be strengthened by means of a number of substantial iron columns, so as to shorten the bearings of the heavy girders, of which we have already complained. Various other improvements are in contemplation; and when we state that these

important works have been confided to Mr. James Hume, our readers will join with us, in predicting that the Royal Hotel will soon present, in *reality*, all those facilities which its eccentric and enthusiastic projector imagined he had offered in erecting it.

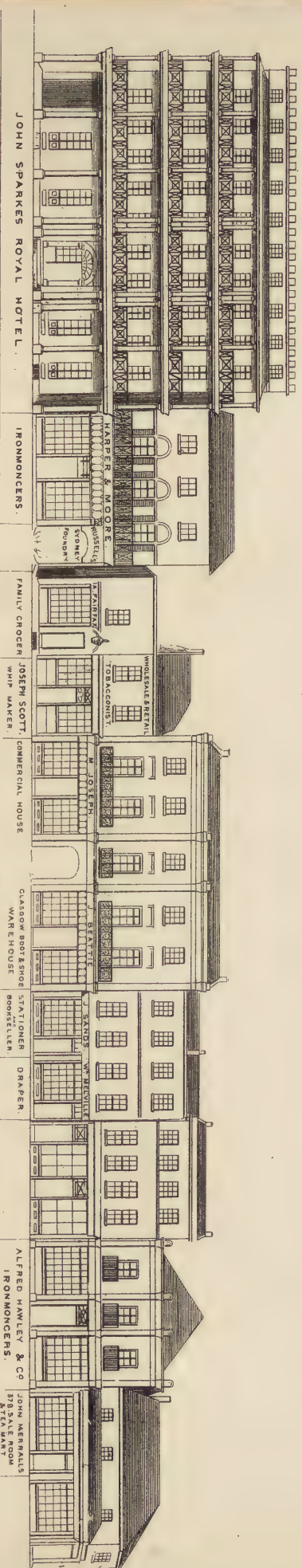
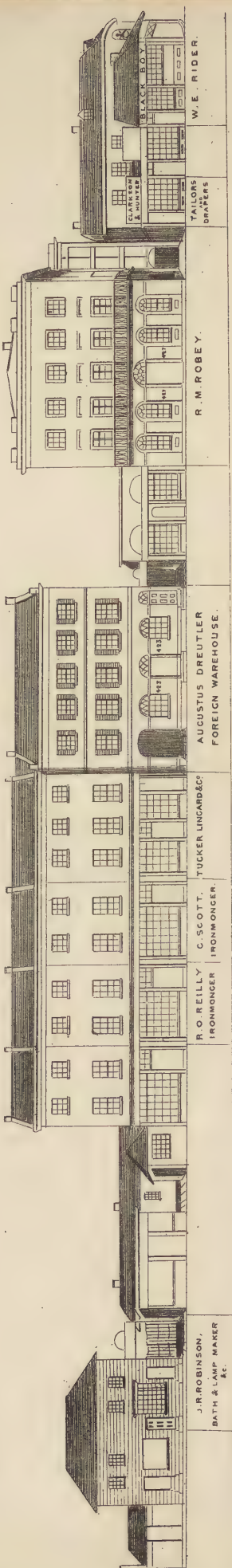
We may state, in conclusion, that Mr. Daniel Cooper, of London, is now the owner of this extensive property.

George Street—the main artery through which the vital stream of commerce flows to the remotest parts of the Colony, extends in an unbroken line from Dawes' Point, the northern extremity of the City, to the old Toll Bar, at the southern, a distance of two miles, and is continued nearly another mile under the name of Parramatta Street, connecting the extensive and populous suburbs of Chippendale and Redfern with the City, and forming the grand approach from the southern and western districts. The new-comer cannot fail of being surprised with the bustle and animation that pervades this street; numberless Omnibuses in constant motion, Hackney Carriages, Coaches, Gigs, Waggon, and every description of vehicle, from the humble "shay cart" to the regular four in hand, passing and re-passing; with now and then the huge bullock dray, laden with wool or other produce, and drawn by eight or ten immense bullocks, wending its devious way to the Merchant's Stores; gives character to the scene, and stamps it Colonial. That portion of George Street, between the Queen's Wharf and King Street, has already been illustrated by our first five plates, and now after having rambled through a portion of King and Pitt Streets, we return to it again, and the eleventh and twelfth plates represent all the buildings between King Street and the Police Office, commencing at King Street; Mr. Woolley's Ironmongery Stores and Show Rooms (formerly the private residence of William Hutchinson, Esq.), first claim attention, the main building surrounded as it is by the shops facing the street, would hardly be noticed by a stranger; but its interior displays in rich profusion, every article of luxury, taste, or utility, the trade can supply.

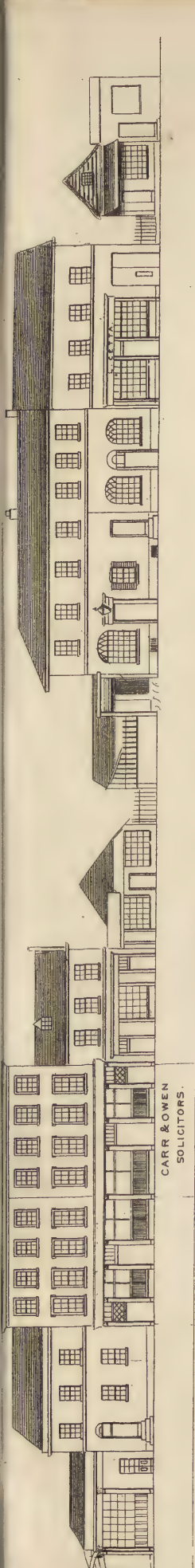
SYDNEY.



GEORGE STREET



GEORGE STREET





We have also in this locality, the establishments of all the principal Ironmongers. Facing Mr. Woolley's is that of Mr. R. M. Robey, a spacious and ornamental building, erected some fourteen years since, by Mr. Grose; a few doors further on we have Mr. C. Scott's, and Mr. R. O. Reilly's; and next to the Royal Hotel, Messrs. Harper and Moore's; a little further on, Messrs. Hawley and Co.; and after crossing Market Street, the establishment of the late Mr. L. Iredale, opposite the Market. After passing Messrs. S. Peek and Co.'s Grocery and Tea Warehouse (which like Mr. Woolley's, must be examined, to discover its vast extent), we come to a range of highly respectable houses, extending to the Royal Hotel; including the fashionable Tailoring Establishments of H. Hayes and Co.; and Mr. Alderman Broughton; the White Horse Tavern and Coach Office; and the Hot and Vapour Baths of Mr. Robinson.

At the back of Messrs. Harper and Moore's, is the Sydney Foundry, an extensive establishment belonging to the Messrs. Russell; a little further on is the Whip Manufactory of Mr. J. Scott, the only one in the Colony, where every variety of that article is made fully equal to the best London whips.

The adjoining substantial and elegant houses, the property of Mr. M. Joseph, have been erected only some seven or eight years, the sites having been previously occupied by low weather-boarded cottages; and the whole row of houses extending to Market Street, has been renovated or rebuilt, within that period. The houses opposite, occupied by Mr. Titterton, and the Savings Bank, are creditable specimens of our street architecture.

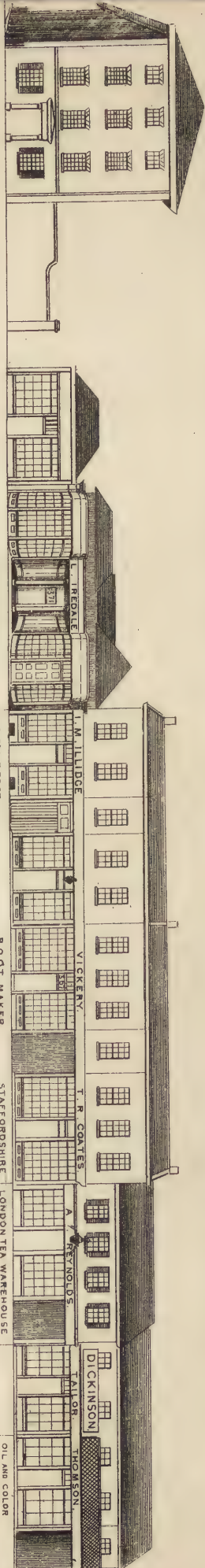
The Savings' Bank, whose offices occupy the ground floor of one of these houses (the upper part being the offices of Messrs. Carr and Owen, Solicitors), is an Institution that shows at once, most clearly and incontestibly, the prosperity of the working classes in this Colony, and the great advantages such people have in emigrating hither.

It must be borne in mind we have no Poor Laws, or even need of them, for except by extreme old age, sickness, or some other of "the ills that flesh is heir to," we have few suppliants for relief, and these are provided for by the voluntary contributions of the Citizens. The honest and industrious, no matter of what calling, are enabled to earn a good maintenance, and also to lay by something for the day of sickness or adversity, whilst many who have landed upon these shores destitute, have risen to comparative affluence.

The great advantages afforded to the Operatives, by such an Institution, have long been acknowledged at Home, but it was not until the year 1832, a Savings' Bank was established in Sydney. Since which time, however, it has gradually extended its influence, accumulating capital for thousands who, most probably, would otherwise have wasted or spent it.

The management of the affairs of the Bank is vested (by Act of Council) in eighteen Trustees; His Excellency the Governor being President, the Honourable the Colonial Secretary Vice-President, and George Miller, Esq., Accountant; to whose able direction in the details of the business of the Bank, much of its success must be attributed.

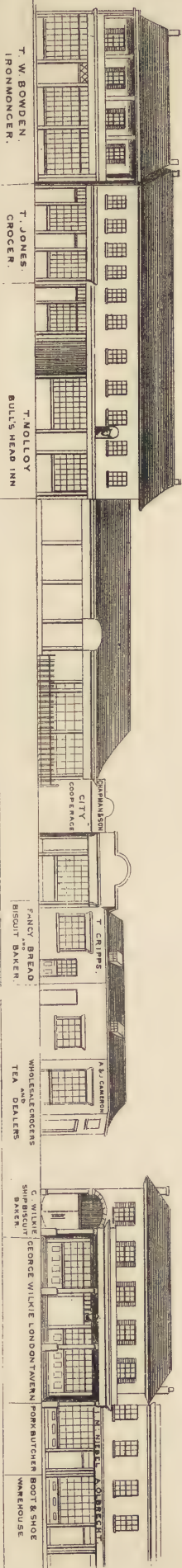
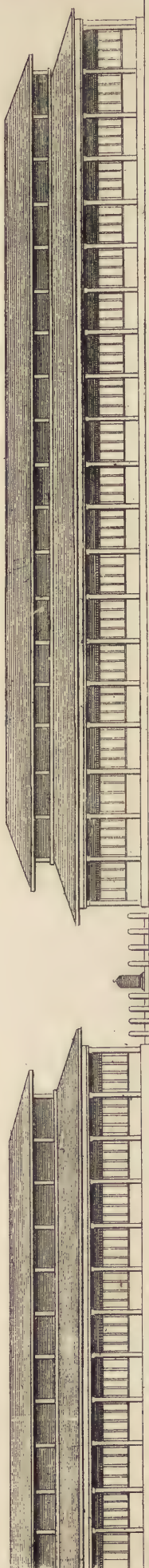
By the last quarterly balance, it appears the deposits had increased to upwards of £170,000; and as it was impossible to find profitable and safe investment for so large an amount of capital, a great portion remained unemployed, consequently the rate of interest payable to the depositors, was reduced to two and a half per cent. per annum. By a recent Act of the Legislative Council, the Trustees were empowered to dispose of a portion of their accumulated capital, by way of loans to the Corporations of Sydney and Melbourne, for the general improvement of these Cities; and it is further proposed to employ the available funds in the formation of projected Railways, the Government being responsible for the monies so advanced; an increased rate of interest will therefore be insured; the



GEORGE STREET

MARKET SHEDS

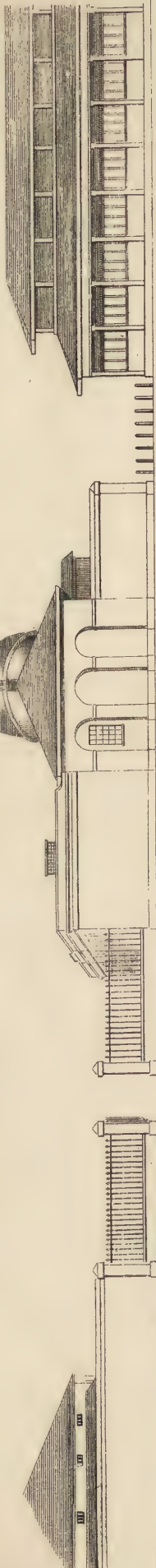
MARKET SHEDS



GEORGE STREET

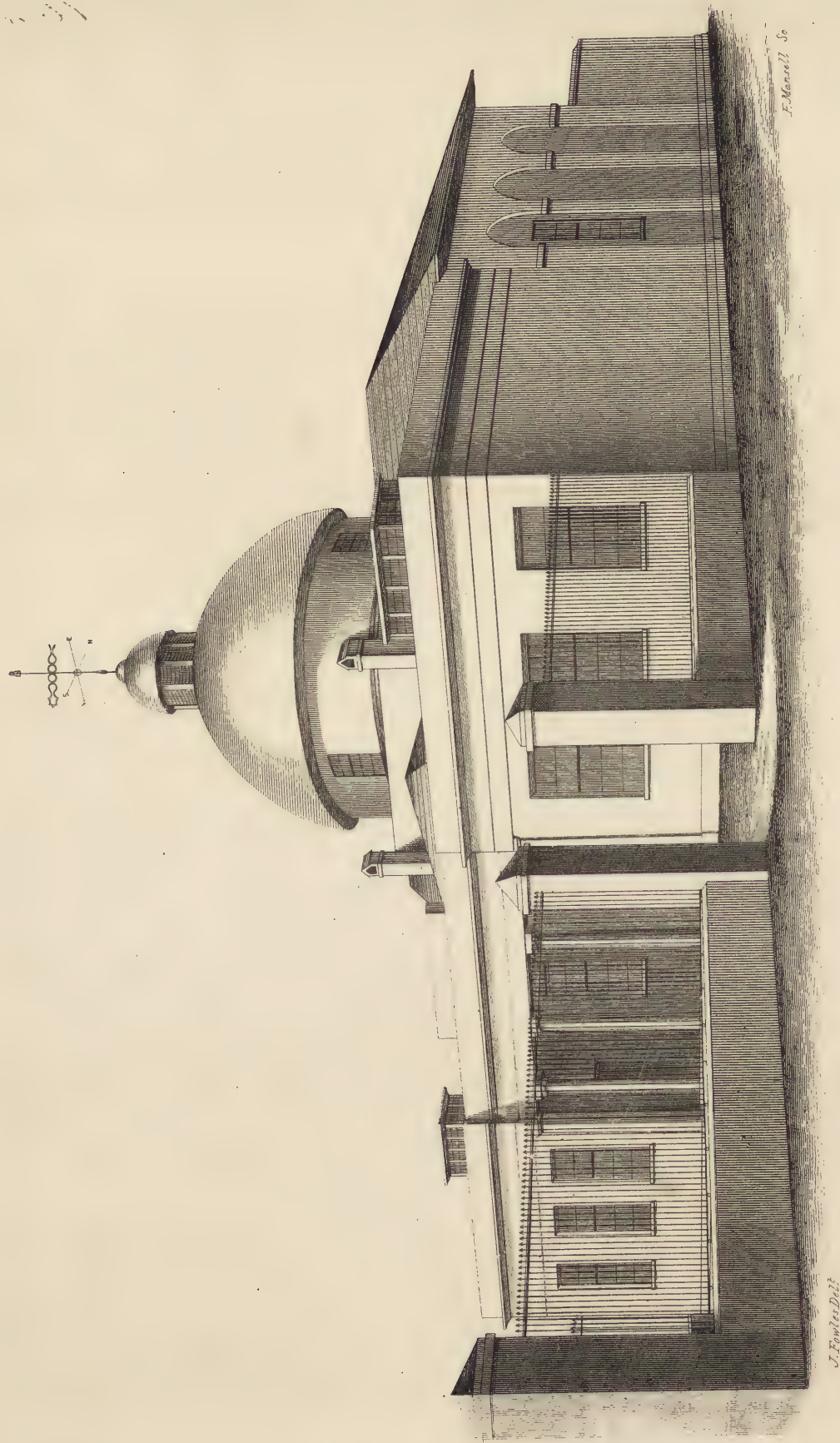
MARKET SHEDS

MARKET SHEDS









THE POLICE OFFICE,
SYDNEY.

city improved; and a national benefit derived from this unassuming yet invaluable institution. .

Opposite the Royal Hotel is Mr. Cetta's Picture Frame and Looking Glass Manufactory, from whence all the neighbouring Colonies are almost exclusively supplied; the Carving and Gilding executed at this establishment is of the highest order, and merits the extensive patronage it receives.

At the corner of Market Street, with the front in George Street, stands the "Waterloo Stores," a spacious brick building, erected some twenty years since by Mr. Daniel Cooper; it then stood alone at the corner of the Cattle Market, and was without question the best building in the City, and even in the present day, when the spirit and enterprise of the colonists have caused the erection of many very excellent buildings, it still holds its rank among the best. The business of this establishment is conducted by Mr. D. Cooper, Junior, (the son of the above named gentleman) on a very extended scale. Country Stores and Settlers are here supplied with everything they require: Wines, Spirits, Ales and Porter, Grocery, and Drapery Goods, Slops, and Clothing, Ironmongery, &c., in infinite variety.

Passing onwards we have a continuation of good shops, and facing them the Market Sheds (which will be fully described in a future number), extend southward to the Police Office.

The Police Office, which forms the subject of one of our illustrations, was erected for a Market House, from the design of Mr. Greenaway, and as far as its exterior is concerned, is certainly creditable to the Colony. The Portico on the south side or front, with four Grecian pillars supporting a pediment and roof, forms the entrance, with doors leading into the Courts on either side.

The building surmounted by its Cupola and Lantern rising from the centre to a considerable height, forms a considerable object, visible from all parts of the City, and the country for many miles round. The internal arrangements however, are both unsightly and incommodious, and any-

thing but realise the anticipations formed by the external appearance of the building.

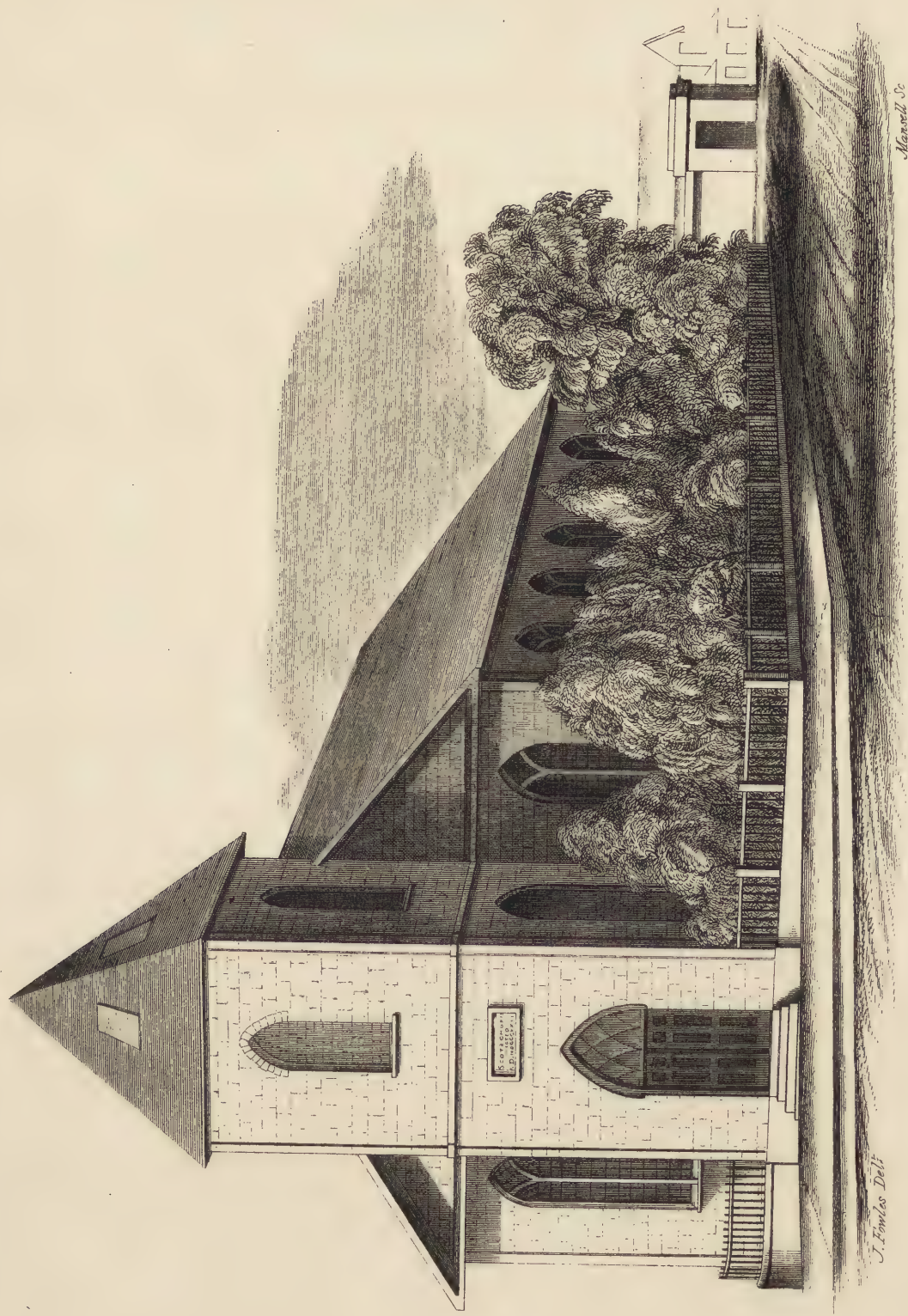
Its appropriation is of course for the exercise and distribution of justice, and is daily opened for this purpose (at 9 o'clock, a.m.), before two or more Magistrates. There are besides the two open Courts of Justice, several other apartments, comprising, the Senior Magistrate's Private Room, and those set apart for the Clerks of the Establishment, as offices. Captain J. L. Innes, the present Senior Police Magistrate, is the successor of Mr. Windeyer, who retired from office after many years' active and able service, on account of his advanced age and declining health rendering him unfit for the further prosecution of so responsible, arduous, and harassing an office.

Captain Innes also holds the situations of Commissioner of Police, and Visiting Magistrate to the Gaol, and Convict Establishment at Cockatoo Island; and in the efficient discharge of his public duties, he has gained the respect and esteem of the Citizens at large. Laurence Miles, Esq., is Junior Police Magistrate.

The Establishment consists also of one Chief Clerk, seven Junior Clerks, and an Interpreter. The City Police force contains four Inspectors, twelve Sergeants, and Seventy-six Constables; and the District Force, one Inspector, one Sergeant, and fifteen Constables, all of whom wear the same costume as the London Police Force, and are paid by the Government. The Police force generally muster for inspection every morning in the yard, after the business of the Court is concluded.

The old Police Office was the building now used as the General Post Office, the present one not having been appropriated as such until about the year 1830. It is in contemplation to make some alterations and improvements in the interior of the present building, and we must confess, not before they are required, for it can hardly be expected that a building





ST ANDREW'S SCOTS CHURCH,
SYDNEY.

erected for a Market House, and used for some time as a store, should be at all suitable for its present uses.

CHAPTER XIII.

SCOTS' CHURCH.—YORK STREET.

THE Scots' Church of St. Andrew's, more generally known as Dr. Lang's Church, stands on the southern extremity of Church Hill, near the entrance to the old Military Barracks, and in the immediate vicinity of the Episcopalian Church of St. Phillip's. It is a commodious and well finished building, and with the gallery capable of holding 1,000 persons. This was the first Scots' Church erected in the Colony, for previous to the arrival of the Rev. Dr. Lang, May 23, 1823, there had not been a Presbyterian minister: he commenced his duties in the small chapel in Prince Street (now used by the Wesleyans), on the 8th June, in the same year, and continued to perform service according to the rites of the Scottish Church, in the same place of worship until the completion of the present edifice.

Soon after his arrival in the Colony, a congregation of Scots Presbyterians was formed, and shortly afterwards it was proposed to erect a Church in Sydney, and upwards of £700 was subscribed for that purpose in the course of a few days.

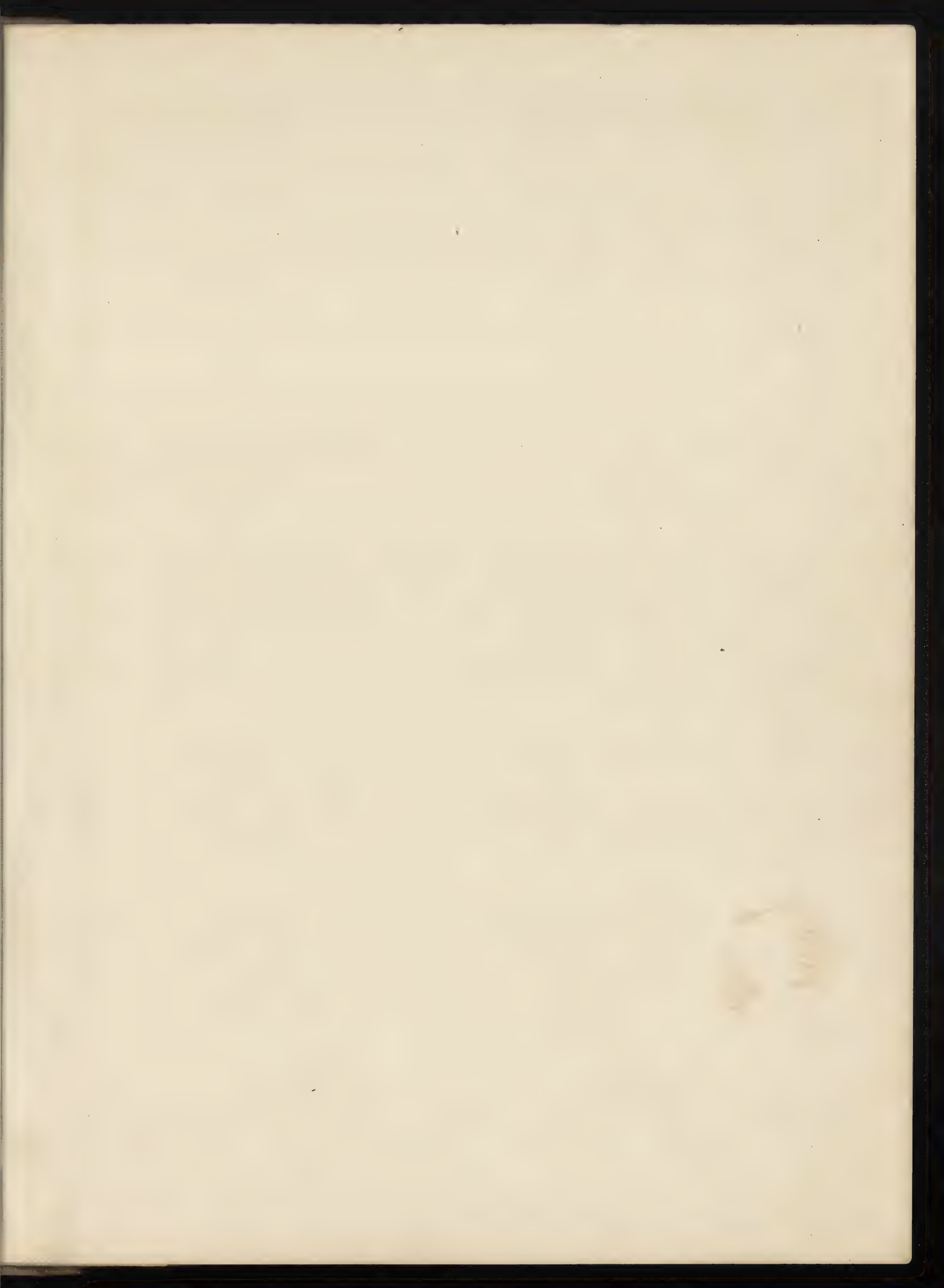
The Committee of Management addressed a memorial to the Governor, Sir Thomas Brisbane, who was himself a Scotsman and a Presbyterian, praying assistance from the Government in aid of their undertaking, such assistance having been previously afforded to the Roman Catholics of the Colony. To this memorial a most disrespectful reply was sent refusing the sought for aid. The memorial and reply having been published in the Colonial Newspapers, after a time found their way home, and were afterwards

copied into the *Morning Chronicle*, together with some stringent remarks from the Editor (himself a Scotsman). These remarks having fallen under the eye of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Earl Bathurst, and feeling the injustice of the whole proceeding, spontaneously directed Sir Thomas Brisbane immediately to advance one third of the estimated cost of the erection, from the Colonial Treasury, and afterwards further directed that a salary of £300 per annum, should be paid to the officiating minister, "regretting" at the same time "that his Excellency had put to their probation members of the Church of Scotland in the Colony, the Established Church of one of the most enlightened and virtuous portions of the Empire."

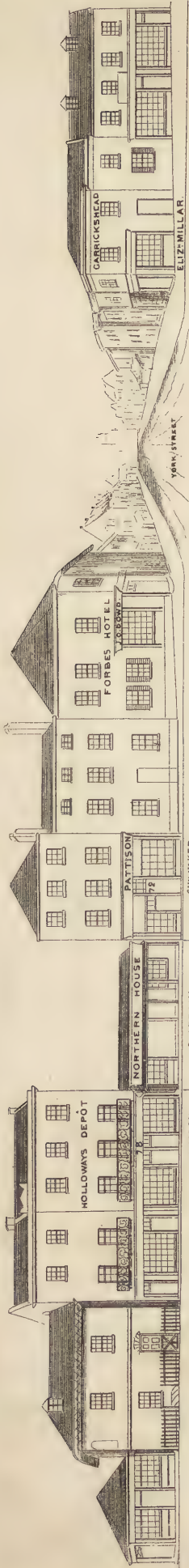
It is but justice to the Governor, however, to state, that previous to the arrival of the above despatches, he had perceived his error, and afterwards did everything in his power to atone for the injury he had occasioned; and although he had caused his name to be erased from the original list of subscribers, he now replaced it, and to show his zeal for his country's religion, laid the foundation stone himself, on the 1st of July, 1824.

We cannot close this subject without expressing our admiration of the persevering zeal of the Rev. Dr. Lang, who has devoted his exalted talents, his private property, and so large a portion of his life (now upwards of a quarter of a century), to the advancement of religion, and general improvement of the Colony at large. We are not unmindful that in many ways his conduct has been reprehensible, and that he has frequently incurred the displeasure even of his own countrymen, but "to err is human," and his faults have generally been errors of judgment: there are few we believe will deny his grand aim has ever been the advancement of Australia, his adopted country.

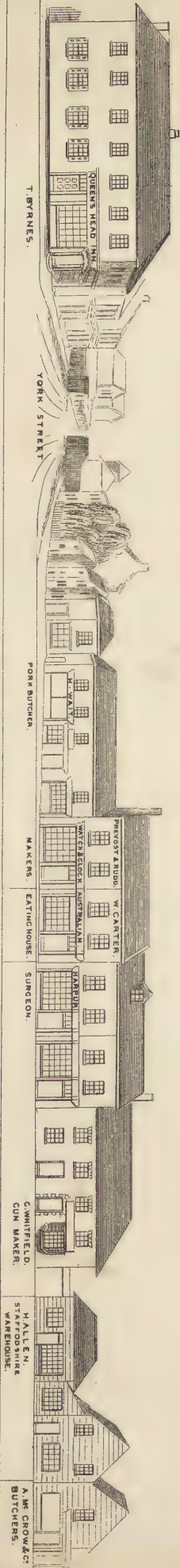
York Street is a short street, running north and south, parallel with George Street, extending from the south entrance of the Military Barracks, to the old Burial Ground, and is intersected at right angles by



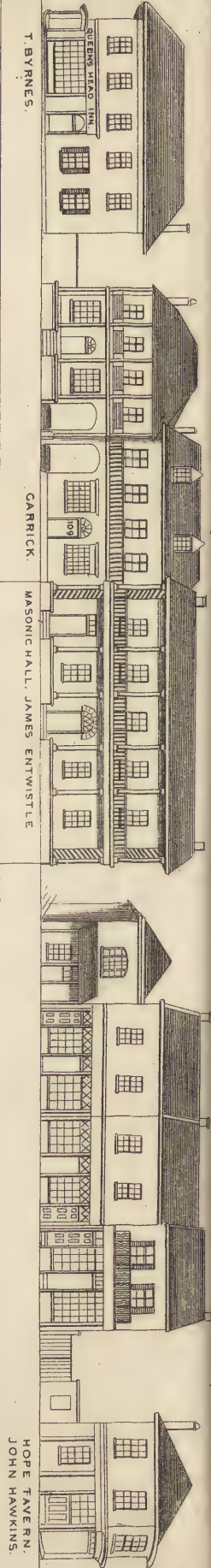
SYDNEY.



KING STREET



YORK STREET



King Street West and Market Street; from its central position it might be expected to possess more importance than it actually does; but when the contemplated improvements in the Barrack Square (the whole of which is about being laid out for sale) are completed, it will become a leading thoroughfare, and the value of property in this locality will be consequently much enhanced. Entering York Street from the Old Barracks we meet at each corner (as is generally the case in Sydney) a Public House with open doors, inviting the thirsty traveller to refresh. We pass on, and on the right hand at a short distance stands the "Masonic Hall," kept by Mr. J. Entwisle. The front, which is of two stories, with verandah and balcony supported by columns, is of a plain and unassuming appearance, and conveys no idea of the extent of the internal arrangements and accommodation. A few years since this house was the property of the Freemasons, and the general resort of the brotherhood of that ancient and honorable order, whose lodges were held here—but in consequence of increase of business and the property's being sold to other parties, the Lodges have been removed, and it is now the Masonic Hall only in name.

Since the change in the proprietary, Mr. Entwisle has made extensive alterations in the rear of the original house,—having erected a splendid Saloon, surrounded by private rooms on the ground floor and on the first floor by bed-rooms, leading from a gallery which encompasses it and connects it with the main building.

Mr. Entwisle has obtained considerable celebrity for the excellent ordinary served up in the Saloon at one o'clock, which is very respectably and numerously attended by not less than eighty or ninety persons daily.

On the opposite side of the Street, immediately facing the Masonic Hall, is a large brick built house with a willow tree in front, which was for many years, the private residence of J. Raymond, Esq., Postmaster General, and is now occupied by Mr. Stewart, Veterinary Surgeon. The extensive back premises belonging to this house are well adapted for the

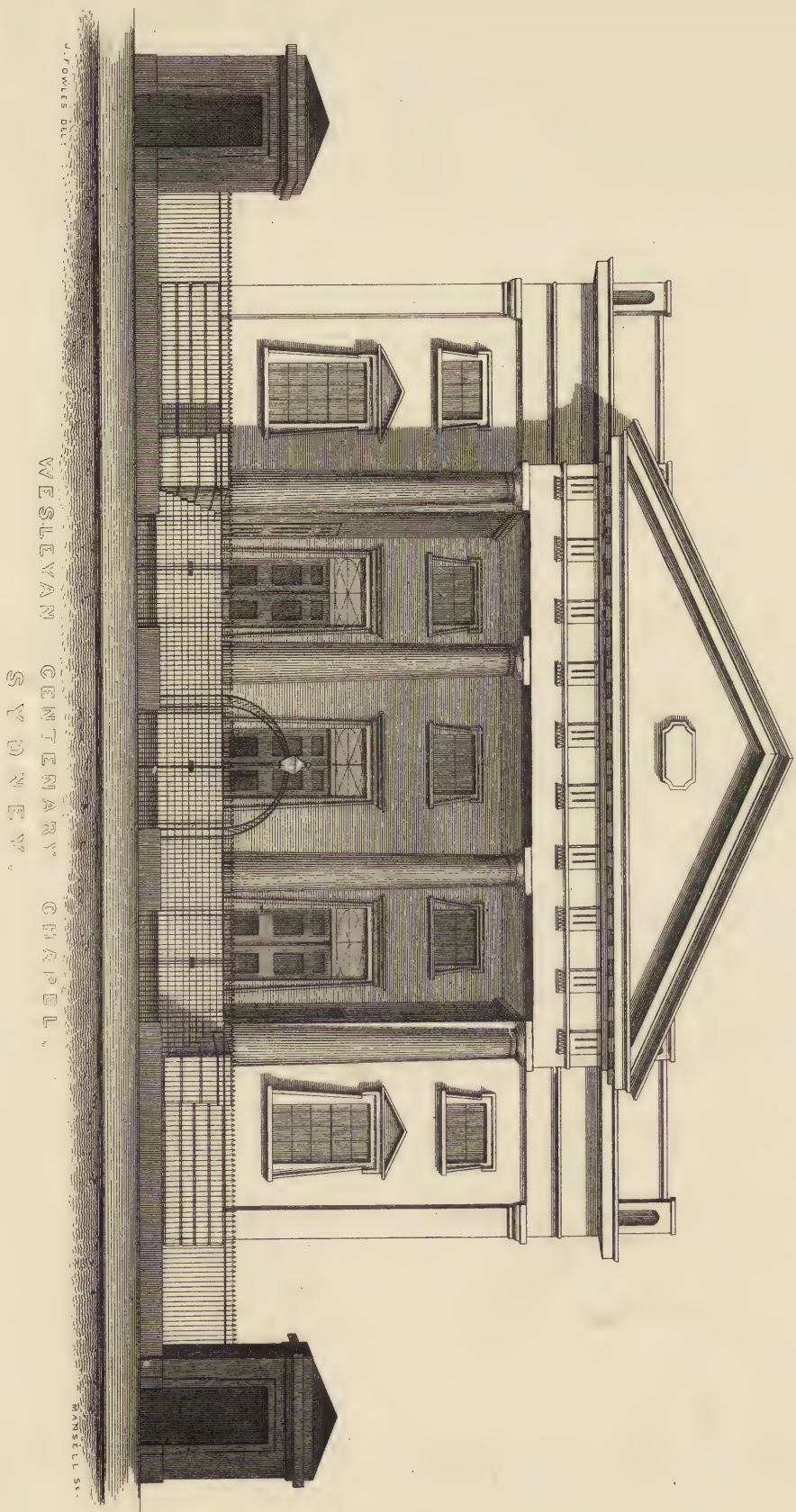
use to which they are appropriated, namely, a Horse Bazaar, where, after the style of Tattersall's in London, are held periodical sales of Horses, &c., by auction.

Reader, refer to the plate in the 13th number, and observe that unpretending, but comfortable cottage adjoining the Horse Bazaar. Mark it well: that is one of the few perfect specimens of Colonial domestic Architecture still to be met with in Sydney, which have hitherto escaped being consigned to oblivion, and have not yet given way to the march of improvement, imposed by the present building act. The remaining houses in this portion of York Street, are characterised by no remarkable architectural beauty, but occupied by a business-like class of persons diligently engaged in their several avocations.

CHAPTER XIV.

WESLEYAN CENTENARY CHAPEL, YORK STREET; AND JEW'S SYNAGOGUE.

THE Wesleyan Centenary Chapel represented in one of our plates, is one of those few good buildings, of which the Wesleyans particularly, and the Citizens generally, have reason to be proud; indeed few of the provincial towns in England can boast of a building equal to this. It was erected by Mr. Jacob Inder, from a design by Mr. Josiah Atwool. The foundation-stone was laid by the Rev. J. McKenny, on the 24th of February, 1840, and the building was opened for Divine Worship on the 14th of the same month, 1844. The front is built of dressed freestone, having a rusticated basement, and the portico, with four columns of the Doric order supporting the pediment, &c., is approached by a flight of steps extending



its entire width. The body of the building is of brick, extending backwards eighty feet, with a frontage to the street of fifty feet. The basement is divided into two spacious School-rooms, capable of affording accommodation for five hundred children.

The interior arrangements are in the usual style adopted in England. An aisle leading down on either side, with pews extending to the walls, and occupying the entire centre. The pulpit, which is octagonal, with geometrical staircase ascending from the aisle, is a very clever piece of workmanship. The reading desk is in the front of the pulpit; and at the back, in the recess, stands the Organ gallery, with semicircular front. A gallery is now in course of erection, extending round the remaining portion of the building, the panels in front of which, as well as the other fittings are of the choicest specimens of Colonial cedar, and the workmanship equal to any at Home.

When the galleries are finished the Chapel is estimated to contain twelve hundred persons. The cost of erection we are informed has been little short of seven thousand pounds. The Ministers now officiating in the Sydney district are, the Rev. W. Boyce, General Superintendent of the Mission in this and the neighbouring colonies; Rev. Mr. Turner, for many years in New Zealand, Launceston, and this City; Revs. Messrs. Lewis and Harris.

The Wesleyans are rapidly gaining ground in this Colony, and it must be gratifying to sincere Christians of every denomination, to see a progression so desirable. Thirty years since they had no public place of worship, their first chapel in Macquarie Street having been opened July 1st, 1821, from which period their numbers have been steadily and rapidly increasing, so that now in the City and Suburbs there are no less than ten chapels, all well attended. The last Census returns show the number of Wesleyans in Sydney to be 2,128. And in the whole Colony 7,935, being an increase of 4,700 during the last five years.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.—The erection of this building was attended at first by many difficulties, which have been happily surmounted by the incessant efforts of a mere handful of people. After several ineffectual attempts, grants of land were applied for and obtained from the Government, but the authorised sites were never accepted, in consequence of their inconvenience. At length on the 3rd of November, 1841, the present site was purchased at a public sale for and on behalf of the Congregation, and vested in the names of several Trustees. A Building Committee having been appointed, a plan presented by Mr. Hume was approved of, and the present beautiful building was erected, at a cost of three thousand six hundred pounds. It was opened for the performance of Divine Worship after the Hebrew form, in the presence of a numerous congregation, on the 2nd of April, 1844, the consecration service being performed in a most efficient manner by Mr. Isaacs, the Reader, assisted by Mr. Solomon Phillips and others.

The records of the early period of the Hebrew religion in this Colony, are not very authentic, but from inquiries made, it appears that in 1817, there were about twenty Hebrews in the Colony, and those little versed in the faith of their ancestors: notwithstanding this they formed themselves into a Society, and raised a subscription for the interment of their dead. At this period the first Hebrew funeral took place. From 1817 to 1820 the Society continued in operation, meeting occasionally to regulate financial affairs. In 1820, a person named Joel Joseph died, and on the application of Mr. A. Levi to the Rev. Dr. Cowper, the right-hand corner of the Christian Burial Ground was allotted to the Hebrews for the interment of their dead.

From the year 1820 to 1828 the Society became extinct, and no attempt was made to revive it except when a death occurred, which did not happen above five times during that period. The worldly condition of the Hebrews in the Colony improved considerably in 1827 and 1828, in consequence of



THE JEWS SYNAGOGUE,
SYDNEY.





POLICE OFFICE

MARKET SHEDS

This architectural drawing shows two buildings. On the left is the 'JEWS SYNAGOGUE', a multi-story building with a prominent entrance featuring a pediment and columns. To its right is the 'FREDALES IRON STORE', a large, multi-story building with many windows. Above the iron store, a smaller building is labeled 'JOHN NORDS SMOCKETS ALONG'.

MARKET SHEDS

MARKET SHEDS

YORK STREET

TOWN COUNCIL CHAMBERS

MARK OXON

COMMISSION AND CLOTHING STABLES

W. FREED T. PLATE WORKER

the great influx of respectable Merchants during that period, and this with other circumstances had raised the Hebrews in the estimation of their fellow-colonists.

About this period Mr. P. J. Cohen having offered the use of his house for the purpose, Divine Worship was performed for the first time in this Colony, according to the Hebrew form, and was continued regularly every Sabbath and Holiday. From some difference of opinion then existing amongst the members of this faith, Divine Service was also performed occasionally in a room hired by Messrs. A. Elias, and James Simmons. In this condition everything connected with their religion remained, until the arrival of the Rev. Aaron Levi, in the year 1830; he had been despatched on a special mission to the Colony, by the Chief Rabbi of the British Jews, the Rev. Solomon Hirschell, and being one of the Beth Din, or Rabbies, and duly accredited, corrected many of the errors and abuses then existing, and endeavoured, by his judicious management, to instil into the minds of the Hebrew community, a taste for the religion of their Fathers; his efforts proved successful, a Roll of the Law (Seiphor Torah) was purchased from him by subscription, Hebrew books of Prayer were also supplied by him to those who had no previous opportunity of possessing them. Divine Service was more regularly conducted, and from this time may be dated the establishment of the Jewish Religion in Sydney. In the year 1832 all the members of the Hebrew faith resident in the Colony formed themselves into one Society, selected a Committee to manage their secular affairs, and appointed J. B. Montefiore, Esq., their president; he obtained from the Government a distinct grant of land for a burial ground (the same now used as such), and erected thereon a house for devotional puposes.

Upon the foundation of the Society it was found necessary to engage a larger place for worship, and the room now used by Mr. Gordon as a store, on the north side of Bridge Street, was used as a temporary Synagogue,

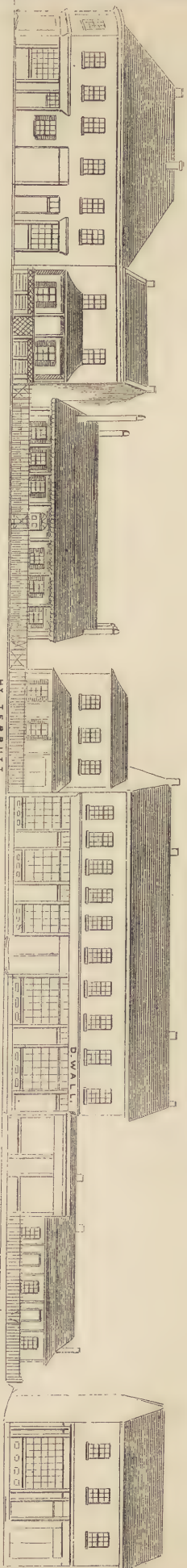
and named Beth Tephiloh or the House of Prayer. In this year (1832) the first Jewish marriage was solemnized, that of Moses Joseph, Esq., and Miss Nathan; the ceremony was performed by Mr. P. J. Cohen, who was duly authorised by letter from the Chief Rabbi in England, and which was also recorded in the office of the Colonial Secretary. In the year 1835 Mr. Rose and family arrived, bearing credentials from the Chief Rabbi, and was engaged as Reader, Mowell, and Shouchatt to the congregation, the ceremonies of the Jewish Church having been previously performed by Messrs. Lear and Hyams.

At length the Hebrews became so numerous and respectable a portion of the community, that it was thought necessary to erect a new synagogue; subscription lists were opened, and to which many names belonging to various denominations of Christians were added, displaying a liberality rarely to be met with even in England, and in a short time upwards of two thousand pounds were collected, and the present chaste and classic edifice, represented in the annexed plate, was erected.

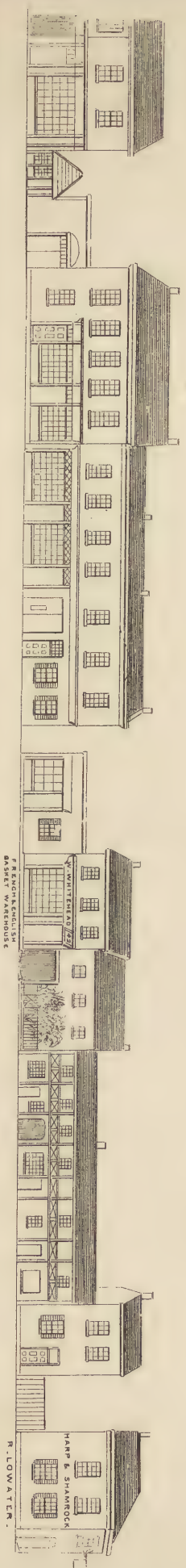
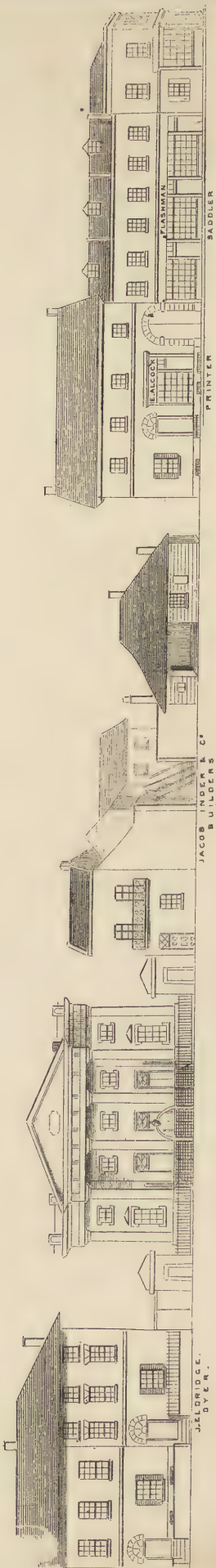
The Hebrews according to the Census of 1846, numbered in Sydney (603) six hundred and three, and in the Colony (1,086) one thousand and eighty-six, since which period their numbers have been considerably augmented. Isaac Levy, Esq., is now their President; Elias Moses, Esq., Treasurer; Mr. Jacob Isaacs, Reader, &c.; and Mr. George Moss, Secretary.

The continuation of York Street, presents few objects deserving particular notice, for though in the earlier days of the City it was the main street leading into the Country, it ceased to be so upon the regular formation of George Street, in Governor Macquarie's time. Previous to that period the whole of that portion of the City bounded by the line now formed by George Street on the east, Druitt Street on the south, and a line extending from Hunter Street to the waters of Darling Harbour on the north, comprised what was called the Military District, and no Civilians were allowed

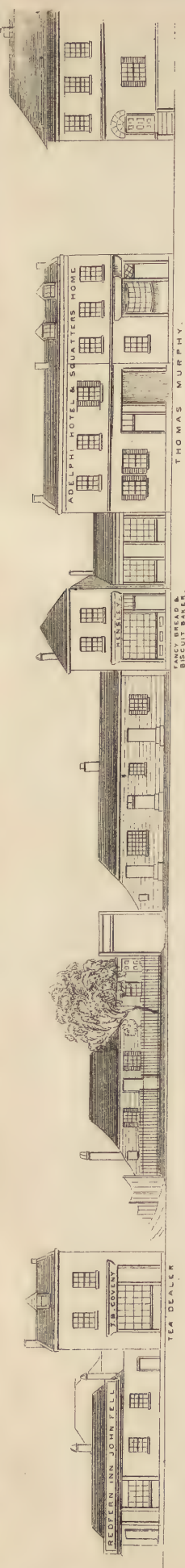
SYDNEY



YORK STREET



YORK STREET





within its limits, which regulation continued in force until the arrival of Governor Macquarie. In those days, it is true, the lines of some of the Streets were defined, and occasionally a few connected houses indicated its direction, but they had received no names, and it was not till 1811 that any were given. The first streets were named after the Royal Family : George Street, which then extended from Campbell's Wharf to Hunter Street, was named after the King ; Prince Street, after the Prince of Wales ; York, Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Sussex, Cambridge, and Gloucester Streets, after the Royal Dukes. At the same period the City was divided into five districts, with a watch-house in each.

The low weatherboard cottage with small garden in front, next to Mr. Coveny's, the Grocer, for many years the residence of Mr. Fairweather, is one of the oldest houses now in the City, having been erected some forty-five years, it was then considered one of the best ; the small cottages next are also some of the original houses erected by the Military. The house on the opposite side, retiring a little from the line of street, with balcony in front, was for some time the only Coach Office in Sydney, and kept by the proprietor of the Coaches, Lincoln Bill.

The house used as the Town Council Chambers, since the Incorporation of the City in 1842, was erected by Mr. Commissary Broughton, about the year 1813, on the site of a row of soldiers' huts, known by the name of the Rookery ; it was afterwards the residence of the first Colonial Secretary, Major Goulburn ; and again that of Sidney Stephen, Esq., and ten years ago it was the Pultenay Hotel, kept by Mr. Levien.

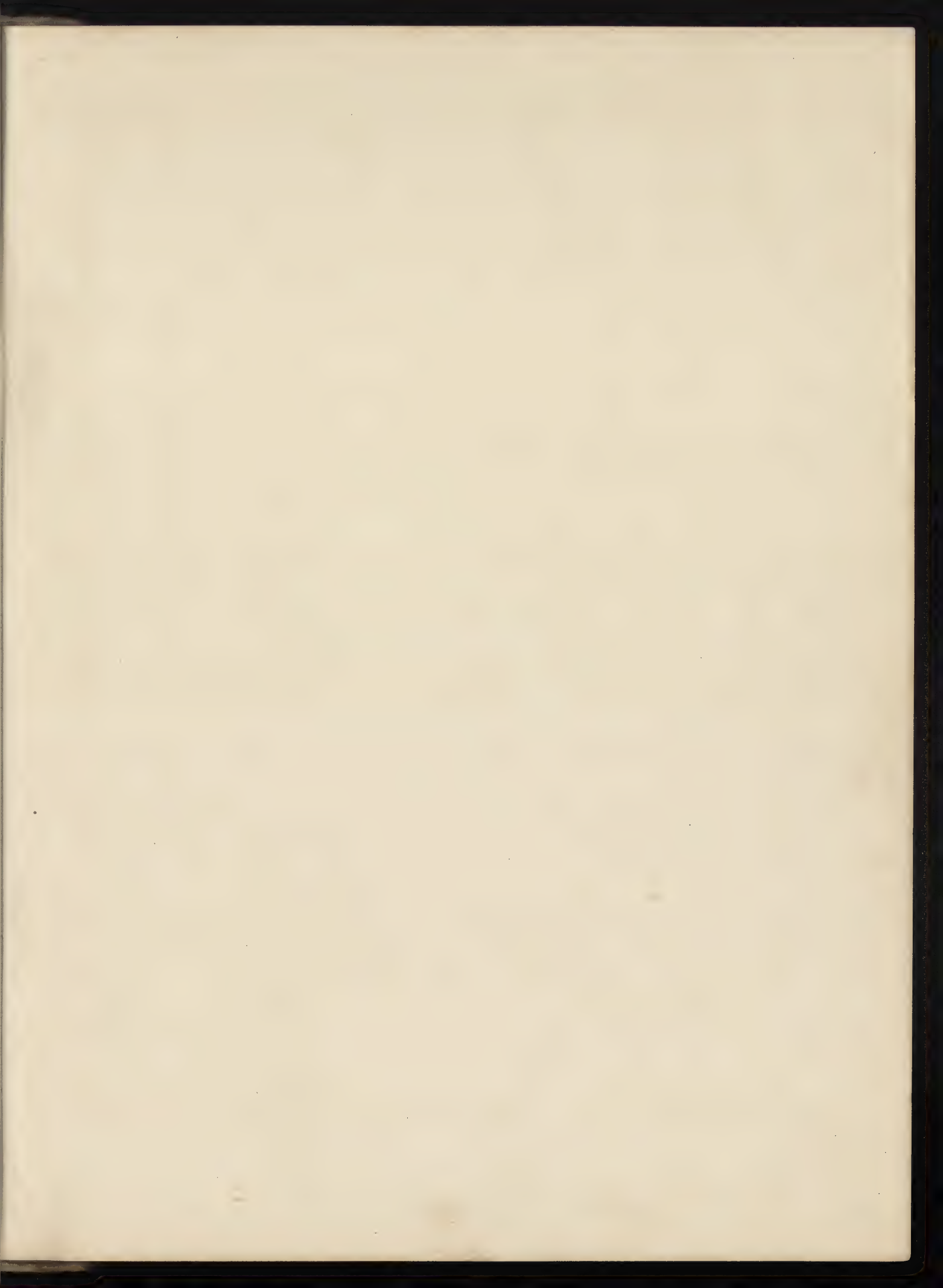
The Market Sheds on the opposite side of the street, were erected about seventeen years since, they consist of four separate buildings, each about two hundred feet long, by thirty in width, and divided into stalls for the sale of the various kind of produce ; the first in York Street is used for the sale of meat, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, &c., and the next for fruit and vegetables, those on the side of George Street, for wholesale dealers.

The Markets are opened every day from 7 a.m., till 6 p.m. The first Market was held on that space near the Queen's Wharf now used as a stand by the licensed drays. It was afterwards removed to the open space at the bottom of Charlotte Place, facing Mr. S. Lyons' Auction Mart, and was subsequently removed to the site of the present Market and Police Office; at first this was only a paddock, with occasional bark or slab huts, as a protection from the weather, where the various articles were exposed for sale. The Cattle Market being enclosed by posts and rails; between it and the water, as late as 1810, was the wild bush, through which a road was ordered to be cleared, for the convenience of those who brought their produce by water.

CHAPTER XV.

HYDE PARK—ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.

HYDE PARK, or as it was originally designated the Race Course, is a fine open space, upon the rising ground to the eastward of the City, reserved very judiciously for the recreation of the inhabitants. It is fenced in, and the walks, &c., are now undergoing a complete repair, the main walk forms a very agreeable promenade, having an extensive view of the harbour, and consequently open to the refreshing sea breezes. It also forms the arena in which the native youths delight to contend for the laurels of victory in the noble game of cricket, and in which they certainly excel; there are numerous cricket clubs, which make this their rendezvous, and it is seldom you can pass through the Park without finding some of them at practise. It has for many years ceased to be a race course, although originally cleared for that purpose. In the year 1810 on the arrival of the 73rd Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel O'Connell,



SYDNEY.



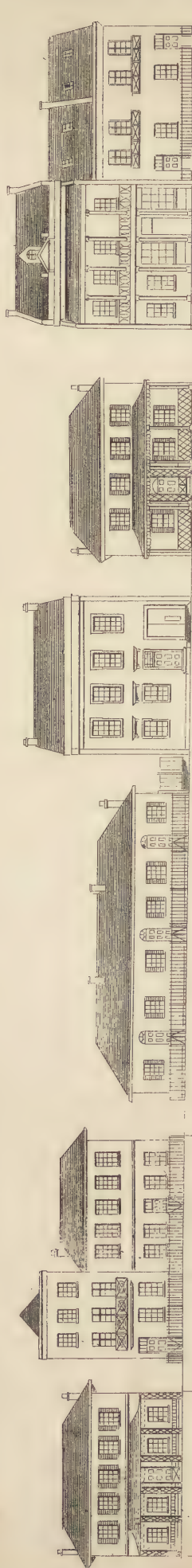
MADAME SOMMERSON
LADIES SEMINARY

MRS COUSENS LADIES SCHOOL

HYDE PARK

ELIZABETH

STREET



MR MULLEN

MR P DEANE
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC

MR. C. BENNETT SURGEON

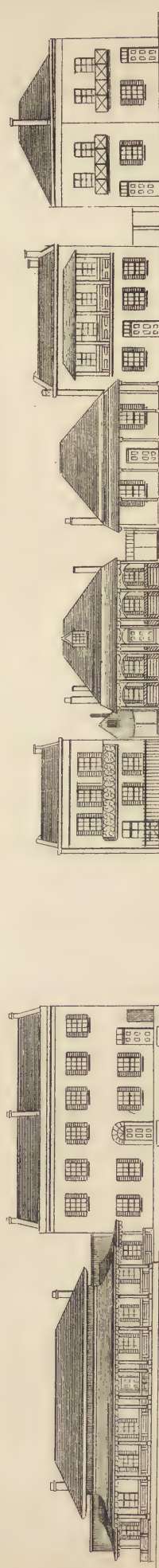
MILL DUBOST LADIES SEMINARY
BRAMLETTE HOUSE

READ: FANCY BAZAAR

ELIZABETH

STREET

HYDE PARK



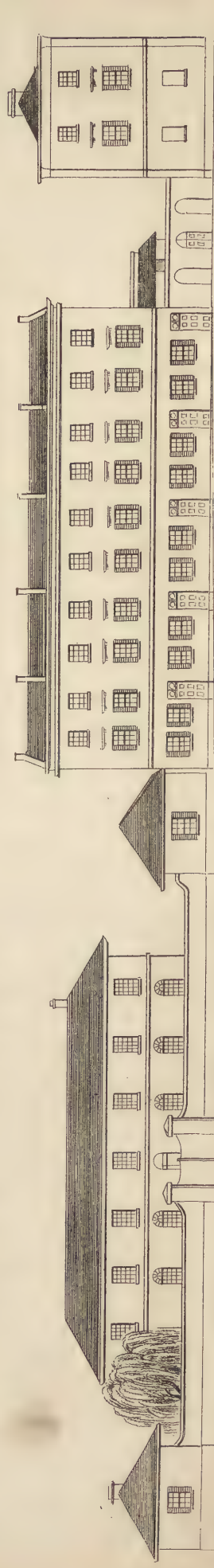
MISS WHITE
DRESS MAKER

THOS CLARK
BUILDING ESTIMATE

ELIZABETH

STREET

HYDE PARK



MR BELISARIO
SURGEON DENTIST

DR BENNETT

ELIZABETH STREET

(the late Sir Maurice O'Connell), who was also Lieutenant Governor of the Colony ; it was encamped on the rising ground at the southern extremity of what is now the Park. The Officers of this Regiment, assisted by the Government Officials, and Gentry, desirous of establishing in the southern hemisphere the truly national sport of horse-racing, for which Britons are so justly celebrated, raised subscriptions, and in a short time "cleared the course," where had previously been a wild forest, or in colonial phraseology, the *bush*, and in October, the same year, held the first racing meeting. The Grand Stand and winning post stood at the top of what is now called Market Street, and the Course took a sweep to the right, in the direction of Hyde Park Barracks, thence near the site of St. Mary's Cathedral and the Sydney College, passing in front of Lyon's Terrace obliquely to the top of Bathurst Street, along what is now Elizabeth Street, to the corner of Park Street, and thence to the winning-post. That portion of the Course from Park Street to the corner of Macquarie Street, near Hyde Park Barracks, and from Macquarie Street South to Bathurst Street may be easily traced to this day, the land having been levelled. When first formed, the length of this course was one mile and a quarter, but it was subsequently shortened to a mile and six yards. At this first meeting, a horse named "Chance," the property of Captain Ritchie, won the first prize, Colonel O'Connell's horse "Carlo" won another, and a horse belonging to Darcy Wentworth, Esq., took a third. The racing went off with great éclat, and was followed (as is usually the case in England), with a race ball. The races continued to be held here during the administration of Governor Macquarie, the last meeting being in 1821 ; by this time many houses had sprung up in the vicinity, and several of the public buildings being in course of erection, it became necessary to remove the races further from the town, and subsequent meetings took place at the Sandy Race Course, as it was then called, about four miles to the southward, in the direction of Botany Bay.

The vicinity of the Race Course was selected by Governor Macquarie, probably on account of its elevated and commanding situation, as the site of many of our most important buildings, near it we have the Legislative Council Chambers, the General Hospital and Dispensary; the Supreme Court, St. James's Church and Hyde Park Barracks, are on the north side; St. Mary's Cathedral, the Museum and Sydney College on the east; and on the opposite or west side, the Normal Institution, and Georgian School House, more commonly called the old Court House, from its having been used as such prior to the completion of the present Supreme Court.

The private buildings surrounding the Park deserve particular notice, those on the south side, built by Mr. S. Lyons in the year 1840, and completed in 1841, are without exception the best in the City, and would not disgrace the Regent's Park in London.

The other houses on the same side of the Park, as also those on the east, including Burdekin's Terrace, are well built respectable residences, those on the west side are of a motley character, having been erected at various periods, and after every variety of style; there are however many superior houses amongst them, such as the residences of G. Bennett, Esq., M.D., and Dr. Foulis, with the new buildings known as Henderson's Buildings, extending to King Street.

The first place of execution was in the vicinity of what is now Hyde Park; some say it was on the spot now occupied by the St. James' Watch-house, others that it was on the opposite side of Elizabeth Street, where Henderson's Buildings now stand; but by a chart in a French work, published by the authority of Napoleon in 1803, it appears to have been not many yards from the site of the old Court House: on one point, however, there is no difference of opinion—viz., that the exact spot afterwards formed part of a garden that extended up King Street from the corner of Castle-reagh Street, embracing part of the site of the Supreme Court, that of the Watch-house and part of the site of the old Court House, and which was

SYDNEY,



SIR ALFRED STEPHEN.

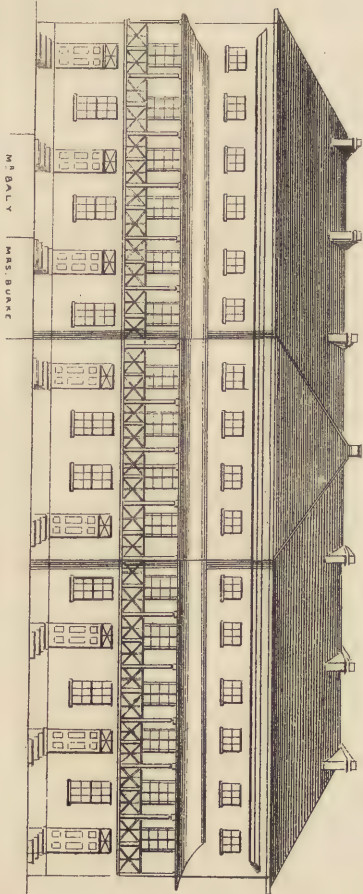
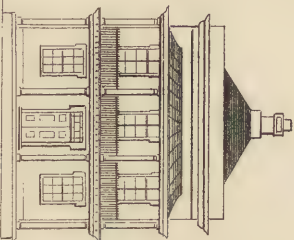
DR WALLACE.

LYON'S TERRACE HYDE PARK.



REV. DR ROSS.

MR D. JONES.



MR BAILY | MRS BURKE

HYDE PARK

BURDEKINS TERRACE.



granted to a person who had been condemned, and whilst under the gallows awaiting execution, was reprieved.

About the year 1804 the gallows was removed to the corner of Park and Castlereagh Streets, where the "Barley Mow" public house now stands, again it was erected near the site of Barker's Mills, in Sussex Street, it was afterwards removed to the east corner of what is now the Protestant burial ground, near Strawberry Hill, again over the Sand Hills to the back of the new Military Barracks, and in the year 1820, to the old Gaol in Lower George Street, and finally to the gate in front of the new Gaol at Darlinghurst, where the first execution of two men for murder took place, October 29, 1841.

In reviewing the early history of the Colony, it is much to be regretted that its pages are stained with records of so many instances of the sacrifice of human life as punishment for the most trifling offences; even among the small population then in the Colony, the number executed far exceeded that of the present day, with a population of nearly two hundred thousand.

St. Mary's Cathedral was commenced under the auspices of the Rev. J. J. Therry, the first stone having been laid by His Excellency, Governor Macquarie, October 20, 1821. Considering the state of the Catholic religion at that period, and the limited means then existing in the Colony, it must be admitted to have been a noble effort of the worthy founder; it was considered even by many most zealous friends to the cause, as far too extensive an undertaking, and the great length of time taken in the erection proved the justness of their opinions; however, by the unceasing efforts of a few individuals, all these difficulties were surmounted, and the noble edifice represented in the annexed plate erected. The Church is a vast and lofty pile, in the pointed Gothic style of Architecture, extremely plain and devoid of ornament, yet imposing from its situation and magnitude; the interior however still remains uncompleted. Beneath the Church foundation has been excavated and fitted up as a private apartment for religious students, &c. The Church having been erected on rising ground;

these apartments are on a level with the gardens on the east side, whilst the floor of the Cathedral is a little above the level of the street on the west. On the north side have been erected cloisters (of a much more ornamental character than the Church itself), connecting the private residence of the Archbishop and priests, with the Cathedral. Adjoining the latter is the very elegant and beautifully finished private chapel of His Grace the Archbishop; the windows are of stained glass, and the seats are of the finest cedar, richly and elaborately carved and polished. Opposite the entrance to this chapel is the library, well stored with valuable books.

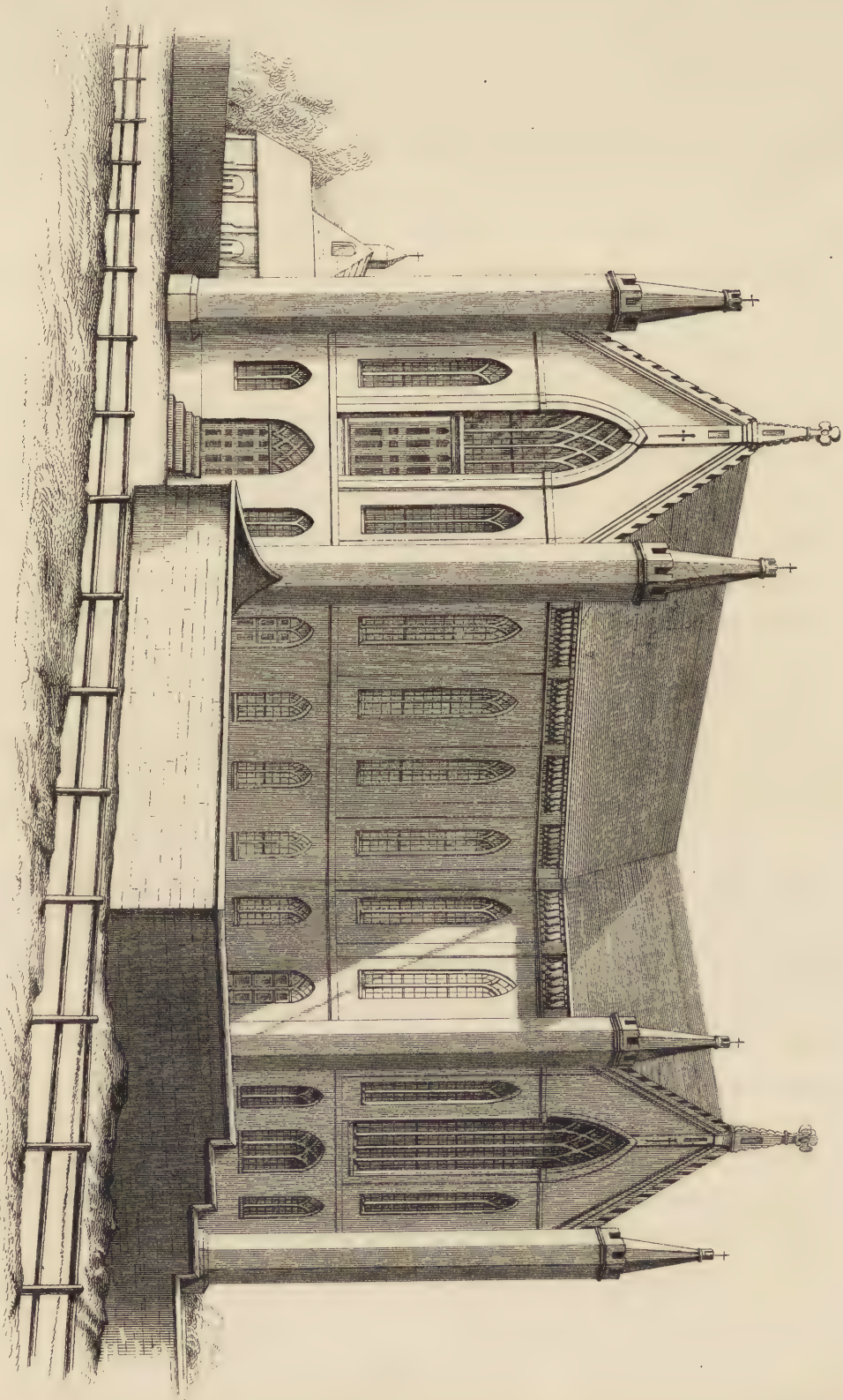
Descending the hill at the back of the Cathedral, we come to the School; a building erected about four years since, it is in perfect keeping with the cloisters, and deserves a better position than the one it occupies; it is capable of holding about five hundred persons.

It is matter of surprise that the Government of an enlightened nation (as the British claims to be), should have sent to this country so many of its subjects without having made any provision for their spiritual instruction; yet such was the case, and we find the first efforts to establish the Roman Catholic Faith in this Colony, was made by political offenders, who had been banished from their native land, during the Irish Rebellion, in 1798, and sent prisoners to this country. They of course, had no chapel or public place of worship, but performed their religious services in private dwellings, the best way they could. The first mass (it is believed), was performed in the house in Harrington Street, now the residence of Mr. Davies, by a priest who accompanied the French surveying vessels that arrived here in 1802.

We have not been able to trace the progress of the Catholic Religion from that period to the arrival of the Rev. Jeremiah O'Flinn in 1817, but judging from the hearty manner in which he was received, and the success that attended his labours for the short period he was allowed to remain, we cannot suppose the ordinances and practice of their religion had been

J. Fowler del.

S^T MARY'S CATHEDRAL.



Engd by Mansell



neglected. The Local Government however, a few months after his arrival placed him in confinement, and ultimately sent him away by the first vessel sailing for England.

In order to allay the excitement created in the mother country by the treatment the Rev. J. O. Flinn, had suffered, the Government there was induced to grant a stipend each to two missionaries, to be sent to this Colony, the Revds. J. J. Therry and Connolly, the latter of whom, shortly after his arrival in 1820, established himself at Hobart Town, leaving this extensive Colony to the sole charge of the Rev. J. J. Therry, through whose exertions, as we have before stated, St. Mary's Cathedral was erected.

The Catholic religion progressed rapidly from this period, for by the Census taken in the year 1828 (which was the first having any returns relating to the religion of the inhabitants), we find the number of Catholics exceeded eleven thousand, in a population of thirty-six thousand; and by the last Census in 1846, they had increased to fifty-six thousand.

The Rev. Dr. Polding, the first Catholic Bishop of Australia, arrived in the Colony, September 13, 1835, and his inauguration took place on the 20th of the same month. He was accompanied by several priests and other ecclesiastics. In many of the towns of the Colony churches were now commenced, and ministers appointed, and to those parts of the Colony where the population was scattered over a vast extent of country, itinerant missionaries were sent.

At the end of the year 1838, the Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, Roman Catholic Vicar General, accompanied by three Priests, and Five Sisters of Charity, arrived. In 1840 Dr. Polding embarked for England, and during his visit to Rome was created an Archbishop, and in 1843 he again returned to the Colony, bringing with him nine other clergymen. It was also during this visit to England that Dr. Polding caused to be sent out the first peal of bells, which arrived in 1842; a belfry was erected near the

Cathedral, and the first merry peal upon them ushered in the new year 1843.

CHAPTER XVI.

SUPREME COURT—ELIZABETH STREET.

THE Supreme Court represented in the annexed plate was commenced in the year 1820, and completed in August 1828: it was built from the design of Mr. Greenaway the Colonial Architect. It is a very plain brick building, having no pretensions to architectural beauty, neither is it designed after any particular style, except it be that already adopted in the Hyde Park Barracks; its situation, however, on the rising ground at the corner of King and Elizabeth Streets, with the Park at its back, is such as would give good effect to a building of more classic design. The sittings of the Supreme Court, both in its Criminal and Civil jurisdiction, were held in this Court until the erection of the new Court House, Darlinghurst, in 1842; to which the Criminal Court was removed, and the Civil causes alone are now tried here.

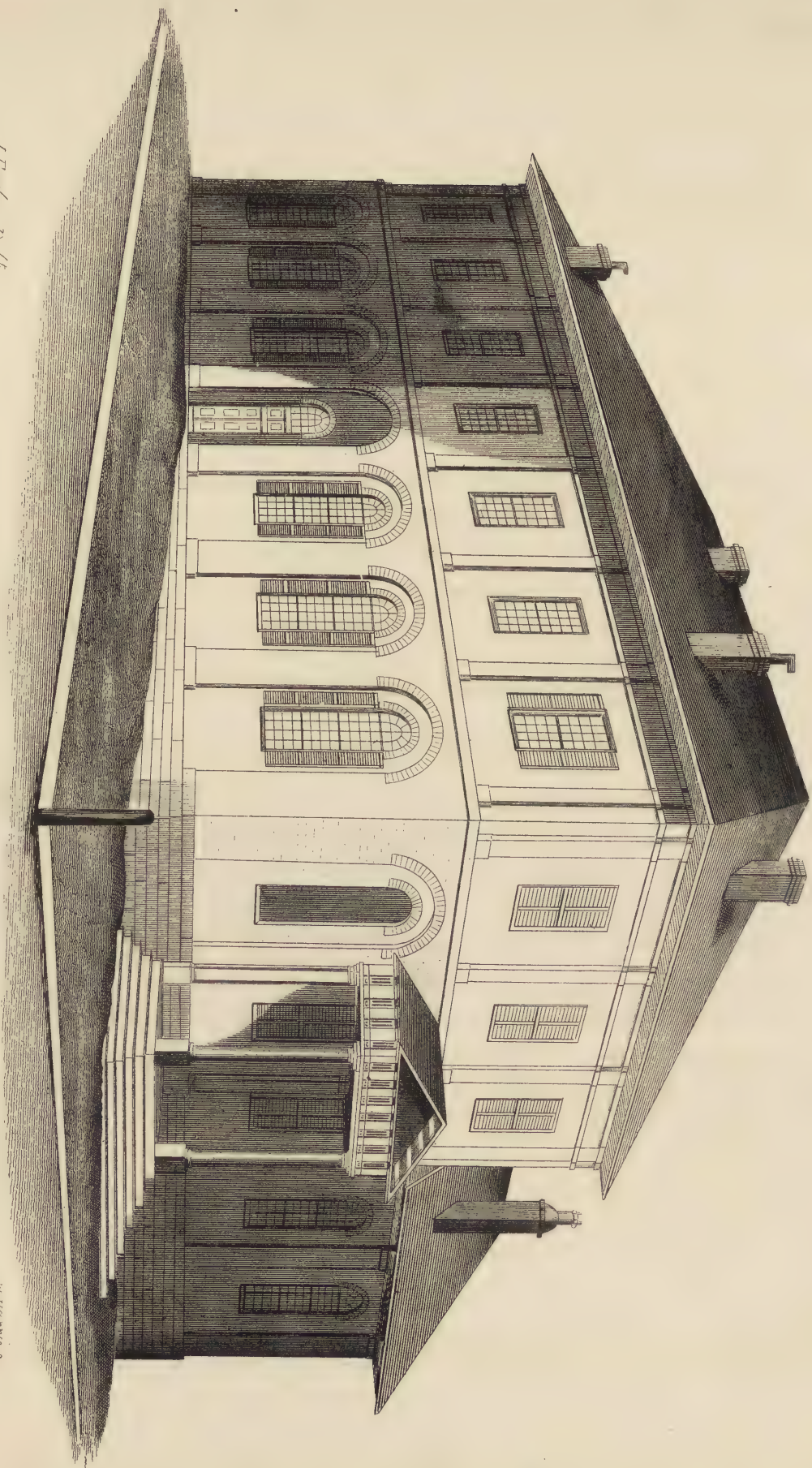
The entrance was originally on the west side (the portico and steps are still remaining), it is now on the north side with a lobby leading into both Courts. At the back are the Judges' Chambers, and a circular stairs leading to the various offices connected with the Court, and which occupy the whole of the upper part of the building.

In the early days of the Colony the administration of justice in Criminal causes was entrusted to a Judge Advocate, Colonel Collins (the early Historian of the Colony), and a jury of six officers, naval or military: the Court was convened from time to time under the hand of the Governor, as occasion required; there being no fixed periodical sittings. Similar to

J. Fowler's Del.

SUPREME COURT SYDNEY.

W. HURDIS Sc.





Courts Martial, witnesses were examined by any Member of the Court, the Judge Advocate was president or judge, and sworn in to "well and truly try, &c.," the same as the other members, and retired with them to consult upon the case, and also to vote as a juryman, he had however to frame and exhibit the indictments against the prisoner; the verdict being by a majority of the Court. If guilty, and the offence capital, they pronounced judgment of death, or other punishment, according to the custom in England, as near as the circumstances of the Colony would admit. But no offender could be put to death unless five members of the Court should adjudge him guilty, or until the King's pleasure should be known. The Provost Marshal caused the judgment of the Court to be executed, according to the Governor's warrant, under his hand and seal.

Almost immediately upon the first landing of the prisoners, many of them commenced pilfering, and in order to put a check upon them, the Criminal Court was convened for the first time on the 11th February (only fifteen days after the first arrival), when one was sentenced to receive one hundred and fifty lashes, and another to be confined on Pinchgut Island for a week, upon bread and water. The mildness of these punishments seemed rather to have encouraged than deterred others, for before the month was ended the Criminal Court was again assembled for the trial of four men who had robbed the public store. They were convicted, and one named James Burrell, suffered death on the following day. This was the first execution that took place in the Colony.

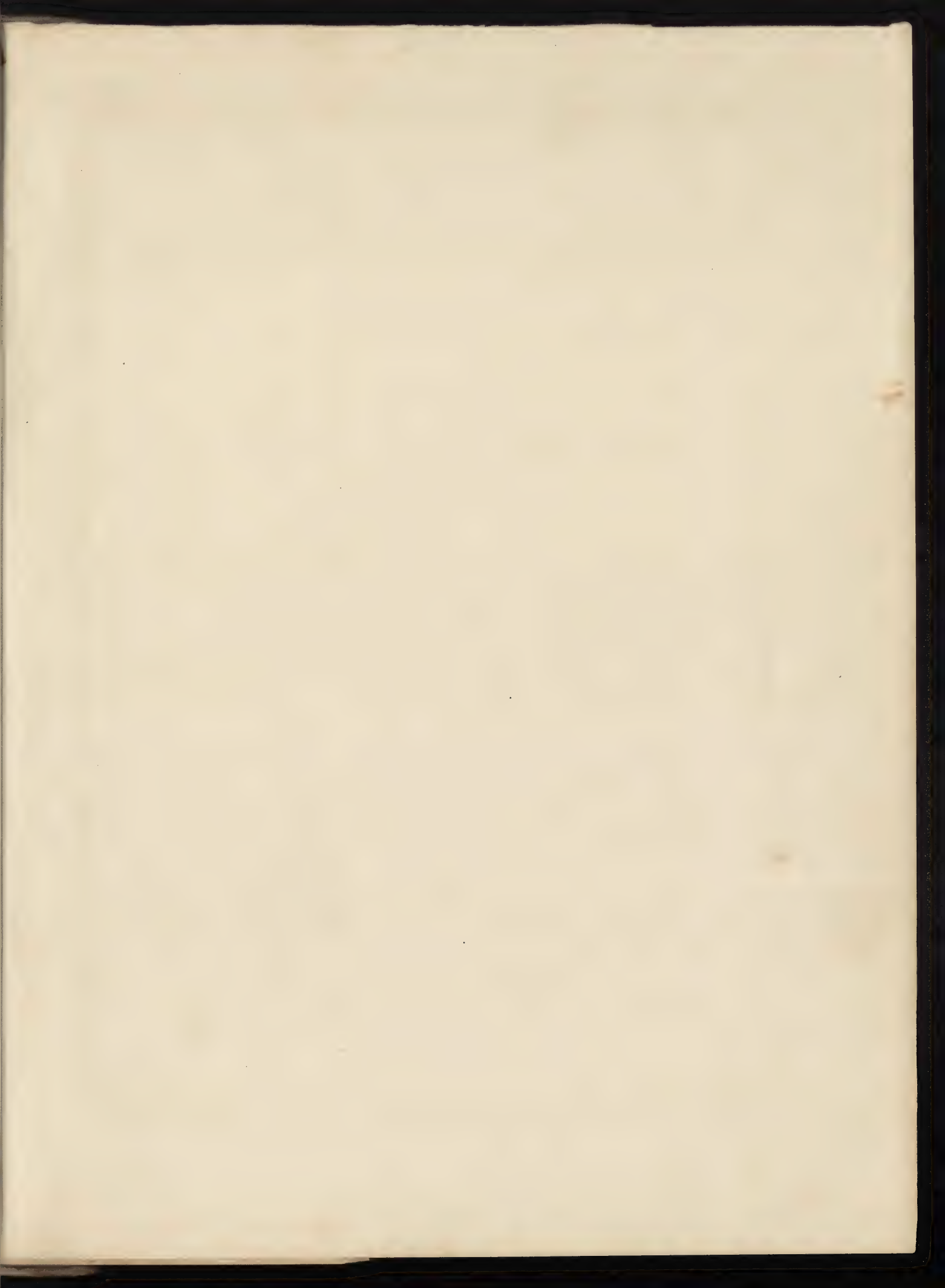
Besides the Criminal Court there was also a Court of Civil Jurisdiction, as it was styled, consisting of the Judge Advocate and two inhabitants of the settlement, appointed by the Governor; which Court had full power to hear and determine in a summary way "all manner of personal pleas whatsoever." From this Court, on either party finding himself aggrieved by the judgment, appeal might be had to the Governor, (when the matter

in dispute exceeded the value of £300) to the King in Council; these appeals were to be put in, if from the Court, within eight days, and if from the Governor, within fourteen days, after the pronouncing of the judgment. To this Court was likewise given authority to grant probate of wills, and administration of personal estates, of intestate persons dying within the settlement. The first action tried in this Court was in the year 1790, when the captain of one of the convict ships was sued for monies, &c., entrusted to him, for some of the prisoners he brought out, and a verdict was found for the plaintiffs.

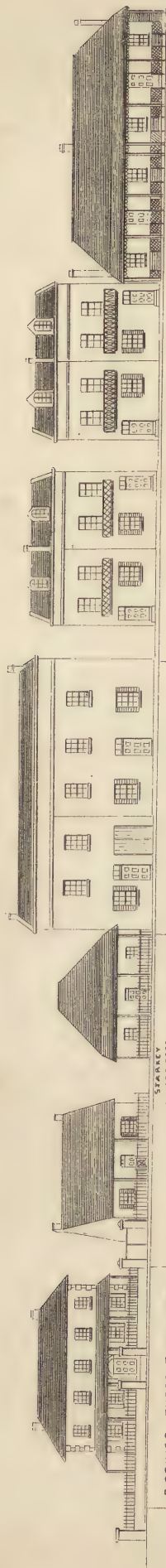
Lieutenant Colonel Collins continued to act as Judge Advocate, from the foundation of the Colony to the year 1804, when he was removed to Van Dieman's Land, having been appointed Lieutenant Governor of that settlement; he was succeeded by Richard Atkins, Esq., who continued in the same office until the arrival of Ellis Bent, Esq., in 1810, who also retained the office till his death in 1815.

The Court was held at this time in the building in Bent Street, lately used for the Government Land Sales, and during the administration of Judge Advocate Wylde, who succeeded Ellis Bent, it was held in the building in Macquarie Street, now the Executive Council Chambers. In the year 1817 Judge Field arrived. Although the settlement of Van Dieman's Land had been established twelve years, they had no Court further than that held before a magistrate, and all cases of any importance had consequently to be sent hither for adjudication, this was attended with great expense and inconvenience, and the ends of justice were frequently frustrated by the absence of evidence and other causes, it was therefore determined to form a Court at Hobart Town, and in the year 1818, Judge Field proceeded thither to hold his first Court, under a similar constitution to that in Sydney.

Up to the year 1824 the Courts retained the same constitution; when a new Charter of Justice arrived, with the proper officers necessary to give



SYDNEY.



R. DRIVER THREE TUNS INN

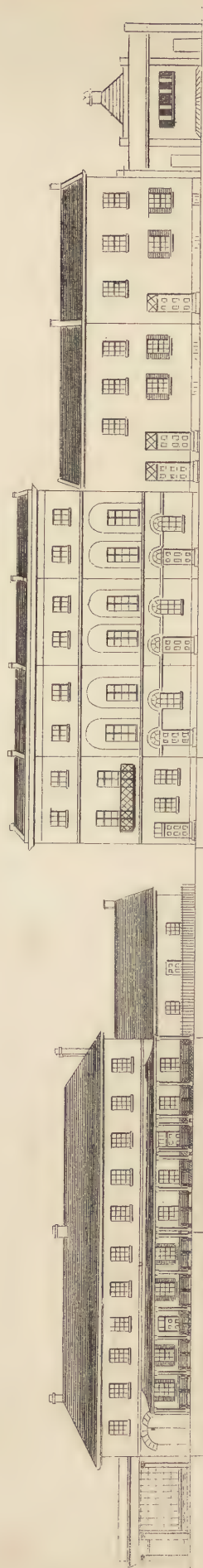
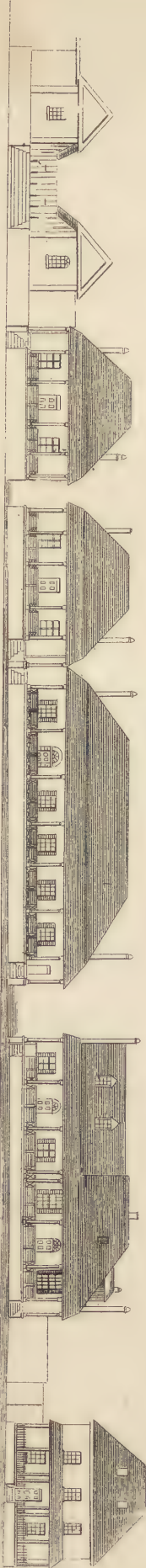
STARKES
GINGER BEER
MANUFACTURER

J. CLARK PROFESSOR OF DANCING.

ELIZABETH

STREET

R. ORAM
LAW STATIONERY AGENT



M^{rs}. MC CULLOCK SOLICITOR

MISSES DE METZ LADIES SEMINARY

M^{rs}. SERJEANT SOLICITOR

ELIZABETH

STREET

M^{rs}. O'F ROBERTS SOLICITOR

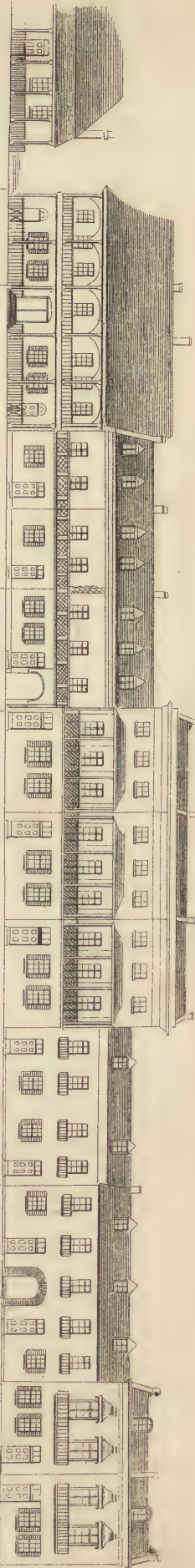
M^{rs}. BILLYARD SOLICITOR

M^{rs}. COWLAND SOLICITOR

M^{rs}. DOBSON

WALLIS. BUILDER AND UNDERTAKER

OF FATTORINI



it effect. Francis Forbes (afterwards Sir Francis Forbes), arrived as Chief Justice; Judge Advocate Wylde was created Judge (Judge Field having left the Colony). Saxe Bannister came out as Attorney General, John Stephen, Esq. (the father of our present Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Stephen), as Solicitor General and Commissioner of the Court of Requests. John Mackuness, Esq., as Sheriff, and T. E. Miller, Esq., as Registrar.

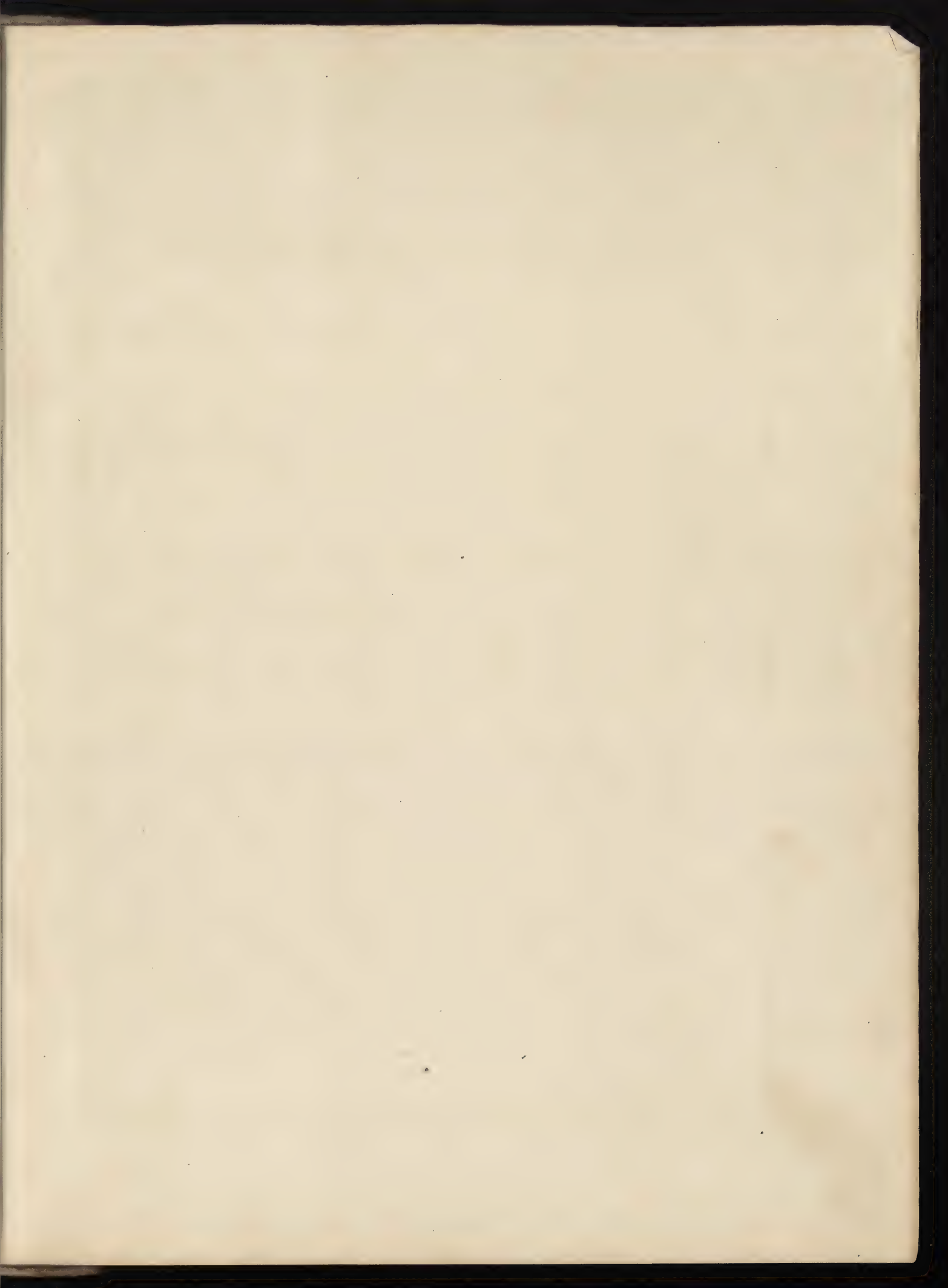
The formal promulgation of the new Charter took place at the Georgian School House, Castlereagh Street, in May, 1824, and the first sittings of the Supreme Court, in its Criminal Jurisdiction, was also held there on the tenth of June following. Trial by Jury in Criminal cases was first instituted at the Quarter Sessions held at Liverpool in October the same year; but it was not until February of the next year, 1825, that a Jury was empanelled in a Civil cause—viz., the *King v. Robert Cooper*, when a verdict was returned for the defendant.

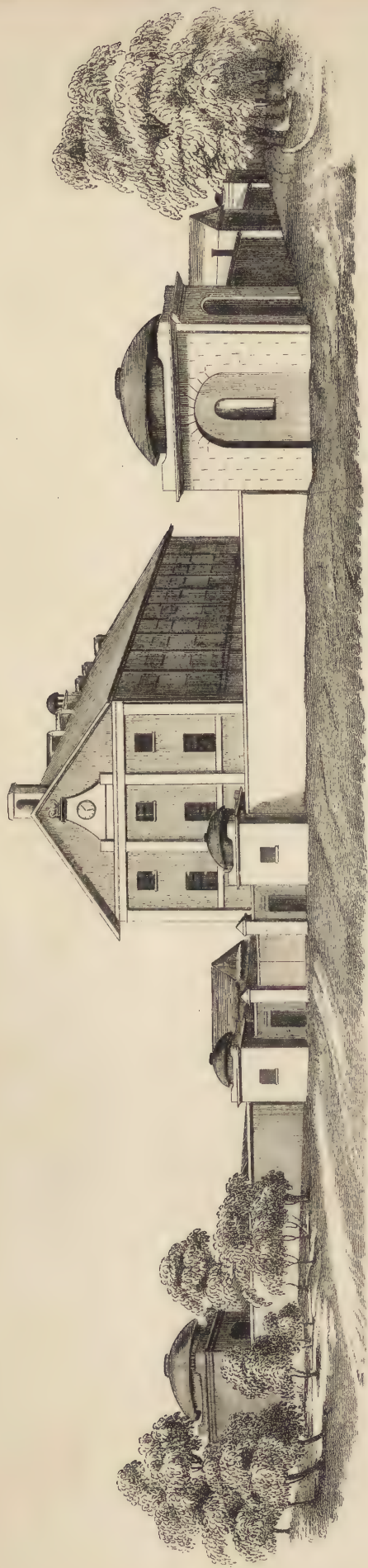
The present officers in the administration of Justice are, Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice; John Nodes Dickinson, and William Montague Manning, Esq., Puisne Judges; John Hubert Plunkett, Esq., Attorney General; William Foster, Esq., Solicitor General; A. W. Young, Esq., Sheriff; S. T. Milford, Esq., Master in Equity, Curator of Intestate Estates, and Commissioner of the Vice Admiralty Court; G. P. F. Gregory, Esq., Prothonotary and Registrar; Samuel Raymond, Esq., Chairman of Quarter Sessions; and Alfred Cheeke, Esq., Commissioner of the Court of Requests; John Moore Dillon, Esq., Criminal Crown Prosecutor; George Cooper Turner, Esq., Civil Crown Prosecutor; Thos. Callaghan, Esq., Crown Prosecutor of Quarter Sessions; and Edward Rogers, Esq., Clerk of the Peace.

Elizabeth Street, one of the leading thoroughfares, traverses the City in a southward direction from Hunter Street to its termination at the Burial Ground, exceeding a mile in length, and as we have seen in our former plates, forms the western boundary of Hyde Park, from King to Liverpool Street.

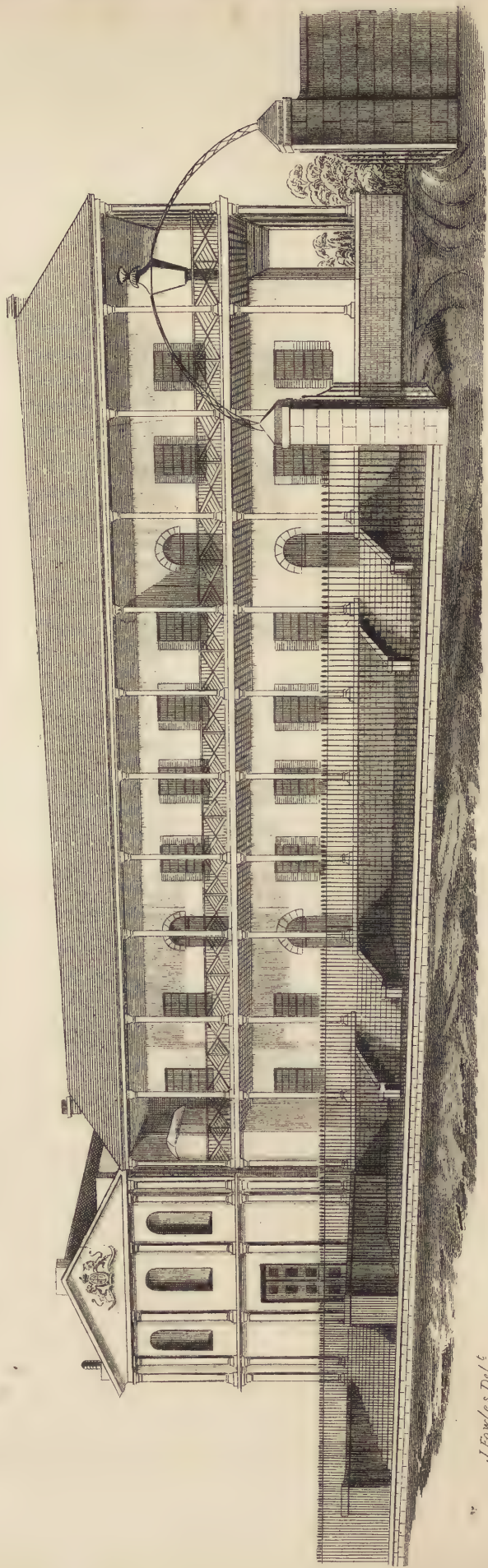
Our present plate represents the most respectable portion of the street, namely, from King Street to its northern extremity at Hunter Street; with few exceptions the whole of the buildings are of modern construction, and being situated in the vicinity of the Supreme Court, are principally occupied as Chambers by the Barristers, and other members of the Legal Profession. The first house in the plate is also one of the oldest in the street, having been erected as a private residence for Mr. G. F. Read, of Hobart Town, some twenty-five years since, it was afterwards used as offices by J. Norton, Esq., the Solicitor, and for the last fifteen years it has been in the occupation of the present proprietor, Mr. R. Driver, as a public-house, known as the "Three Tuns," and for a long time the general rendezvous of the Australian Cricketers. Passing onwards we come to the Dancing Academy of Mr. Clark—and as it is one of the places of public amusement, we cannot pass it by without comment. The ball room on the first floor occupies the full extent of the house, being fifty-five feet long by twenty-five feet wide, and about the same in height, it has a neat gallery erected at one end, for the accommodation of the orchestra, is well lighted from the ceiling with gas, and adjoining are dressing and refreshment rooms, forming together a very complete suite. The Dancing Classes meet on Tuesday and Friday Evenings, and are very numerous attended, particularly in the winter season. Mr. Clark also indulges the votaries of Terpsichore occasionally with public Assemblies, and the eclat with which they go off, proves his efficiency as master of the ceremonies. These balls are always very respectably attended. The ball room from its size being capable of affording accommodation to about five hundred persons, is often used for concerts, &c., for which it is well adapted.

On the opposite side of the street are several verandah cottages, built the style peculiar to the Colony, and which if it be not remarkable for architectural beauty, is at all events best suited for comfort and convenience in this climate. The wide verandahs afford a cool shelter from the intense





HYDE PARK BARRACKS.



J. Fowles Del.

LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

W. H. P. S.

heat of the meridian sun, and give the cottages an air of shady retirement, which has its own peculiar elegance. One of these cottages is occupied as the business offices of George Allen, Esq., one of the most respectable Solicitors, and wealthy men of the City. He was admitted an Attorney of the Supreme Court in the year 1822, and his career has strikingly illustrated how high respect and honour can be achieved by persevering industry, and unswerving integrity. Mr. Allen was elected an Alderman of the City at the first Municipal Election, and became the third Mayor of the City. He was also nominated as a Member of the Legislative Council by Sir George Gipps, and re-appointed after the dissolution of the first Legislative Council. In all these positions his conduct has been such as to command respect and approval; but a far higher claim will endear his name to the Citizens arising out of his sterling worth as a man, and the unbounded philanthropy which has marked his course through life.

CHAPTER XVII.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.—HYDE PARK BARRACKS.—MACQUARIE STREET.

THE Chamber in which the deliberate wisdom of the Legislators of New South Wales decides on the destinies of the Colony, is by no means imposing in its appearance; there is an entire absence of any attempt at grandeur of effect, in its design and architecture.

Built, at a time, when the Colony was sorely feeling the effects of former extravagance, the economical mind of the then Governor, Sir George Gipps, discountenanced any expenditure for the purpose of mere display.

The building in Macquarie Street, however, is far from being disreputable in its outward aspect, while its interior is at least comfortable if not elegant.

When the Constitution of the Colony was altered ;—when New South Wales was permitted to elect representatives, to make laws, whereby her population should be governed ; the close chamber which contained the dozen nominees ; with its abominable little galleries, like side-boxes at a theatre, was abolished. Fresh figures were introduced into the Estimates for 1843, and the Colonial Architect was put in motion, and perhaps the most decided proof of the promptitude his department can at times display, exists in this building. In about six months after the money was voted, the Chamber was completed ; in one short year it had become the arena of fierce discussion.

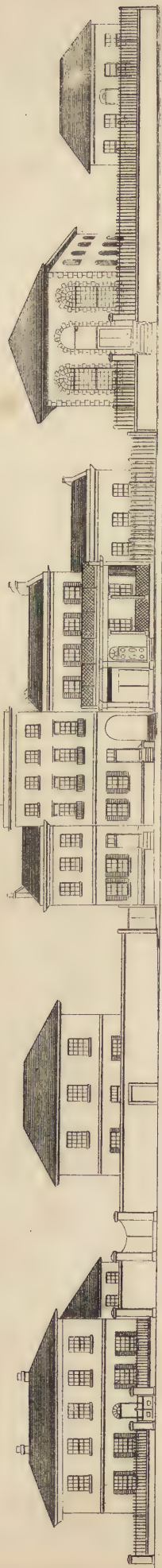
By some strange chance, the old Council Chamber, a low, mean looking building, adjoined the buildings appropriated to the Medical Department of the Colony, and in the immediate vicinity of the Government Hospital. The new Chamber has arisen in the place of the old, and although the Hospital “stands where it stood,” we are happy to say it is now an Institution, supported, not out of Commissariat funds, but by private subscriptions.

It would be out of place to enter here into any details of the proceedings inside of the Legislative Council Chamber of New South Wales ; we may perhaps observe, that whether the deliberations have been for good or for evil, they have at all events evinced as much ability, earnestness, and zeal, as the debates of any Legislature in the British Dominions.

The Council consists of thirty-six Members, twenty-four of whom are elected by the people, and twelve nominated by the Government, six of the latter being paid officials, and six non-officials. The first elected Speaker was the Hon. Alexander M'Leay, Esq., formerly Colonial Secretary of the Colony, and an elected Member for the counties of Stanley and Macquarie. On his resignation in consequence of his advanced years, Charles Nicholson, Esq., M.D., was elected, and re-elected at the commencement of the first session of the second elected Council of New South Wales, in 1849.



SYDNEY.



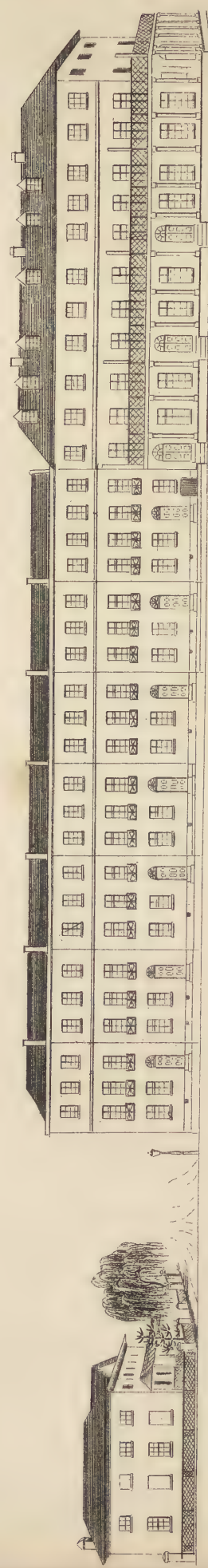
MACQUARIE STREET



MR WILLIAMS

MR DALLEY

MACQUARIE STREET



MACQUARIE STREET



MR BUTTS

OFFICE 478 GEORGE

The proceedings of the Council have at all times been conducted with the utmost decorum, and it is looked up to with that respect and confidence, which can alone attach dignity to the legislature of any country.

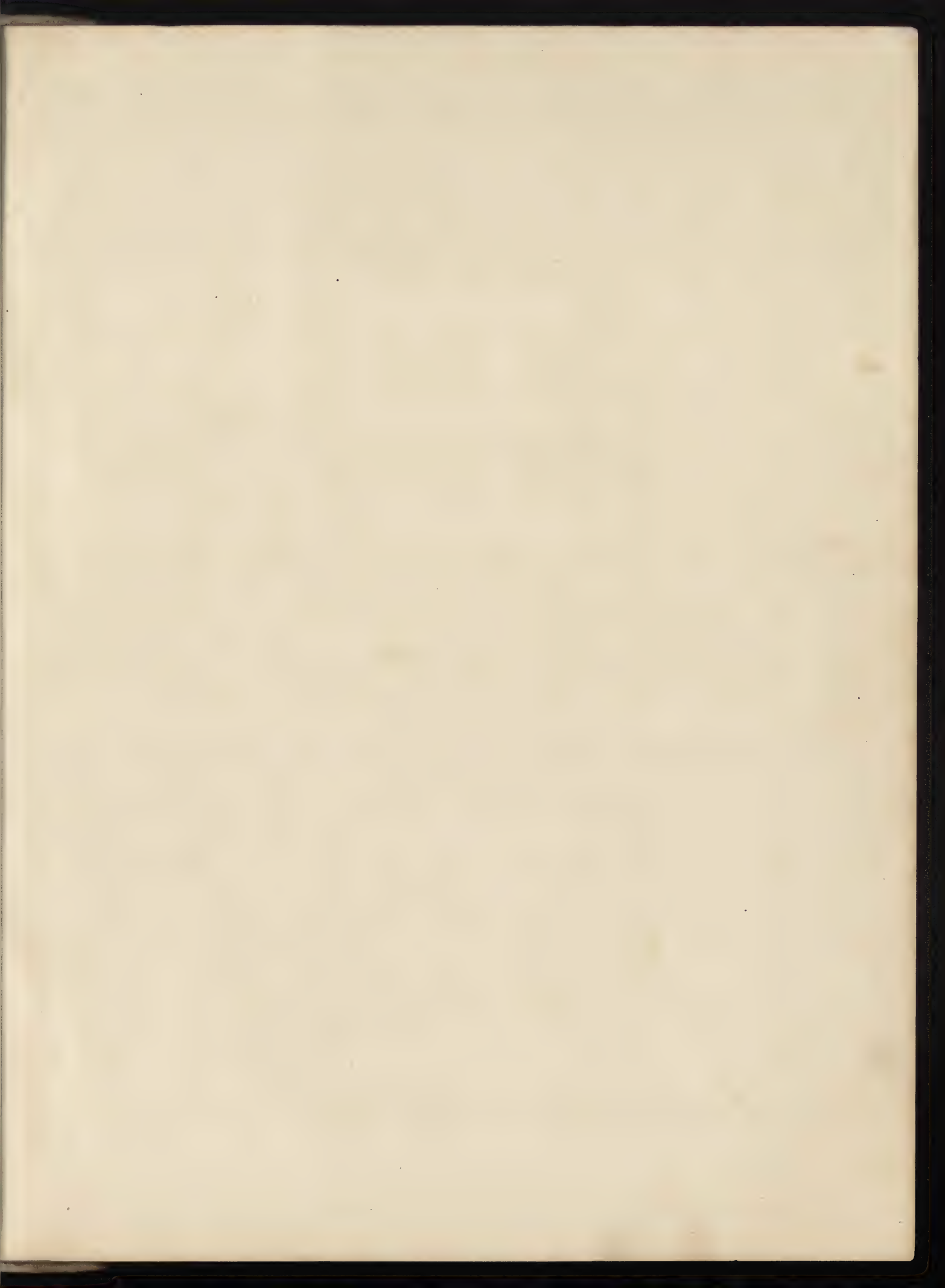
Hyde Park Barracks, situated at the eastern end of King Street, and the north-east corner of Hyde Park (from which it derives its name), was erected by Governor Macquarie, as the principal convict depot in the Colony, and was first occupied in June, 1819. It is a spacious brick building, and very well adapted for the purpose for which it was designed. On the basement are the offices, and the other part is divided into nine spacious wards, each of the larger ones being capable of accommodating one hundred and fifty men, as many as fourteen hundred have been confined at one time in this building. All convicts, upon their arrival in the Colony, were forwarded here, and after being duly registered, were open for assignment to the free inhabitants as servants; and, if they conducted themselves well (upon the recommendation of their employer, backed by that of a magistrate), were entitled to the indulgence of a *Ticket of Leave*, after a servitude proportionate to their sentence; thus a convict transported for seven years, could apply for his ticket at the expiration of four years, if for fourteen years, at the end of six, and if for life after the eighth year; they frequently however obtained this indulgence as a reward for any praiseworthy act; this ticket gives them the liberty to support themselves in any way they choose, within the district for which it was granted, but if they misconducted themselves in any way, or quitted their district, their tickets were cancelled, and themselves returned to the barracks. Masters had the power to take their assigned servants before a Magistrate, for any misconduct or neglect of duty, when they were, if found guilty, summarily punished by the lash, and returned to their service, but if they became incorrigible, they were usually returned to Barracks and exchanged for others. The prisoners returned to Barracks, or undergoing

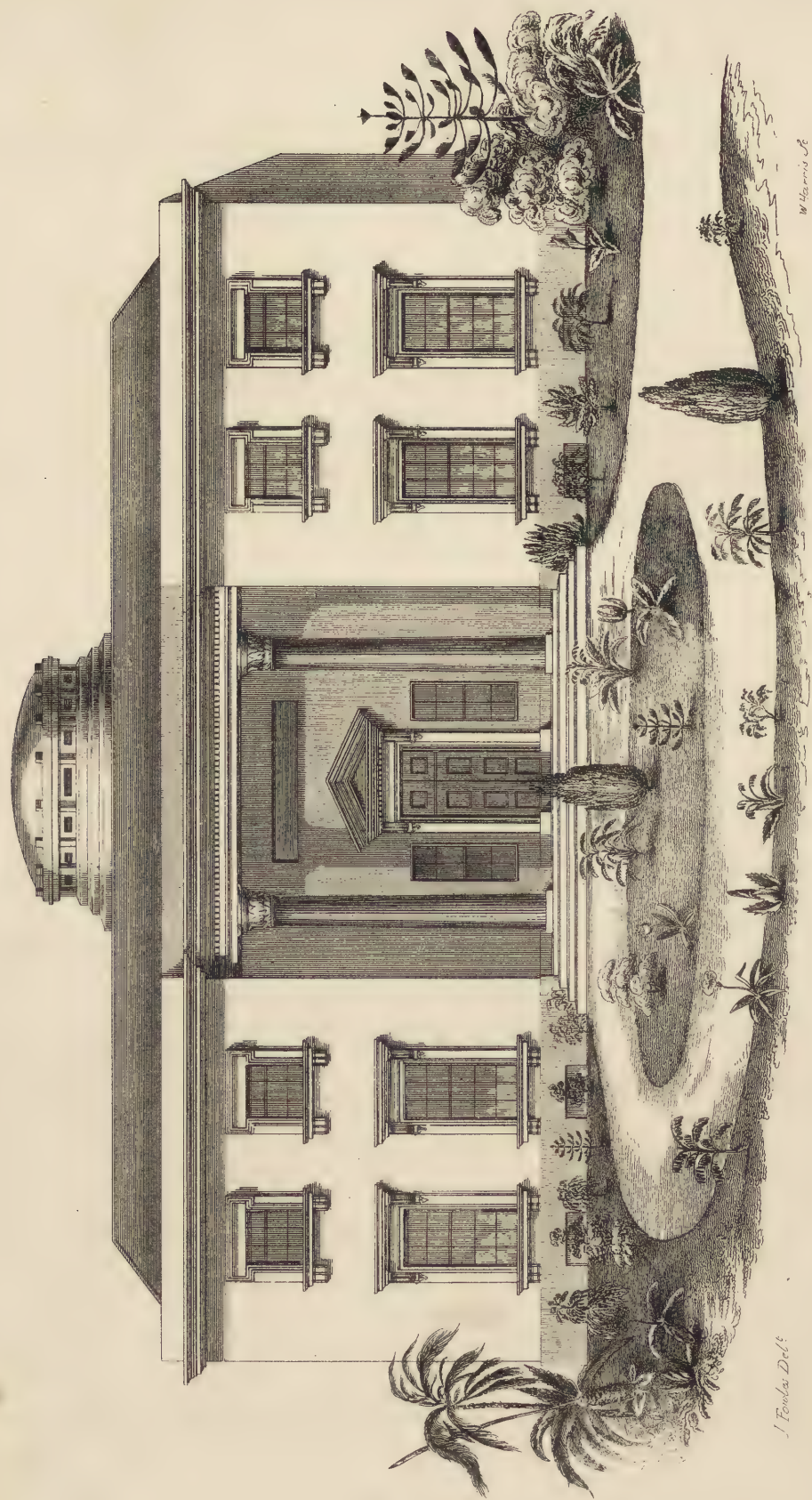
any colonial sentence, were then employed upon the public works or roads of the Colony.

The assignment system has however ceased since the year 1840, and from that period may be dated the decline of the Colony from that state of prosperity, for which it was then notorious; many systems have since been adopted, and all have failed most signally, and although we by no means desire a return to the convict system in this Colony, we still believe that it was the best suited, to reclaim the fallen, and to enable him to resume a position in society, and while doing so the country was spared the expense of his support, and enriched by his labour. If any argument were necessary to prove this, we have only to look around us, and how many men of capital, as stockholders, merchants, tradesmen, &c., do we see who have served their time as assigned servants, and who are now as honest, industrious, and in every way as respectable members of society, as any who have arrived free. Will the probationary system of Van Dieman's Land, Maconochie's of Norfolk Island, or any of the newly invented schemes at home, afford any similar results?

In January, 1848, the prisoners were removed to Cockatoo Island, and the Superintendent's department, to offices in the Executive Council Chambers; since the resumption of emigration, these Barracks have been occupied by the female emigrants, and the offices by the Emigration Commissioners' department.

The first house in our plate of Macquarie Street, is the parsonage house of St. James', and the adjoining premises are the offices of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, we have then three houses of modern construction, and the original Wesleyan Chapel (the first opened by that body in 1821), next claims our attention. It has recently been used by a party of Presbyterians, but is at present unoccupied. The succeeding cottages serve to show the prevailing style of architecture some thirty years since, and by the contrast, give importance to the more modern erections near them.





MUSEUM SYDNEY.

The splendid mansion of Mrs. Burdekin, which is next represented, is without exception, the finest private residence in the city, and deserving of particular notice. The premises now used as a Baptist Chapel, was formerly the "Friend's Meeting House." We pass Horbury Terrace, the private residence of many respectable families, and the Australian Library, of which we have previously given a full notice, presents itself, and our plate is completed by the elegant row of modern houses, recently erected, a fitting specimen of the thriving condition of the city. The first two form the private residences of Messrs. Kemp and Fairfax, the proprietors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.—NATIONAL SCHOOL.

THE next plate by which this work is illustrated is the Australian Museum.

This institution was founded in the year 1836, and originated by a number of gentlemen interested in the promotion of science in Australia. It received the cordial support of Governor Sir Richard Bourke, and since that year a sum of money has been annually placed on the estimates for its support and extension.

The first President was the late Venerable Alexander M'Leay, Esquire, then Colonial Secretary, who made large donations to the institution of valuable scientific specimens, and who actively interested himself in its advancement until the day of his death.

Besides the annual sum voted out of the general revenue, convict servants were assigned to the institution, and under the direction of the Government, collectors of specimens, chosen from this class, were appointed, at the distant penal settlements such as Moreton Bay and Norfolk Island.

The Museum was first established in a small room attached to the

Legislative Council, and Mr. Surgeon Bennet was appointed Director, an office he continued to fill for several years, with great advantage to the institution; indeed from its commencement to the present time, the institution has been deeply indebted to the zeal and activity which this gentleman has exhibited in its behalf.

In a short period the specimens having largely increased, the Museum was removed to two rooms in the Surveyor General's Office, and while established there, Dr. Bennet resigned his office of Director in favour of Mr. William Sheridan Wall, who has continued to superintend its management ever since.

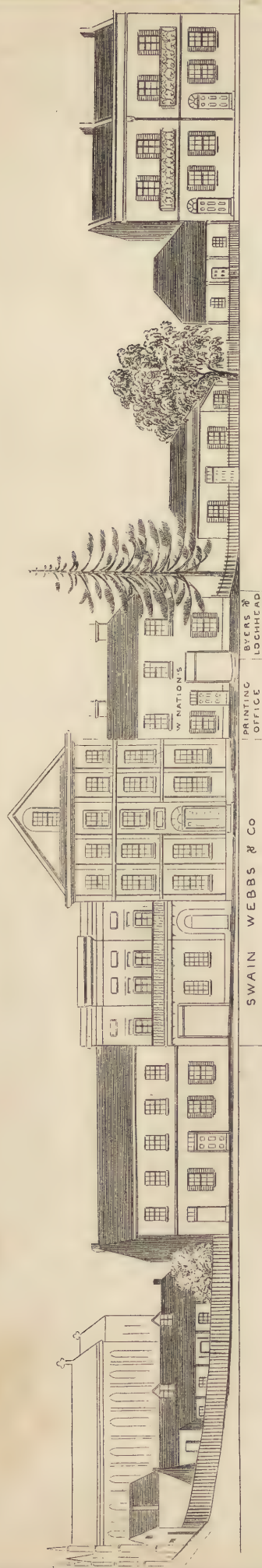
In the year 1840, Mr. Wall, under the instructions of the committee, and at the request of Governor Sir George Gipps, again removed the Museum, to apartments prepared for it, in the Supreme Court buildings, at Darlinghurst.

But the accommodation afforded in all of these establishments was not only insufficient to admit of any attractive exhibition of the specimens, but did not afford proper facilities for their preparation and preservation: consequently, although the Museum was open to the public on every Wednesday, but few visitors availed themselves of the privilege, and the advantages of the institution were enjoyed chiefly by the few individuals, whose taste for scientific pursuits led them thither.

The collections of specimens, however, under the able management of the Committee, and the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Wall, the Curator, rapidly increased in extent and value, and it being at length found, that to attempt any display of them was impracticable, application was made to the Government for the erection of a building worthy to be devoted to such a purpose, in the first City of this Hemisphere. Accordingly, in the estimates for the year 1846, a sum of £3,000 appeared for the building of a Museum, and a site was recommended by the Local Government to be granted for the purpose, at the corner of William and Stanley Streets.



SYDNEY.



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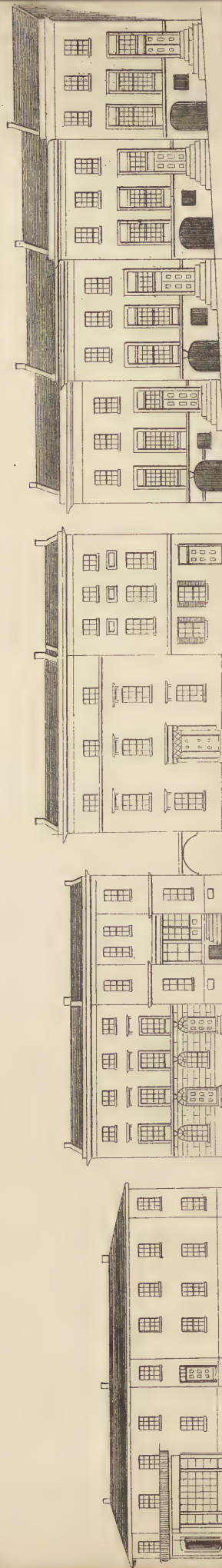
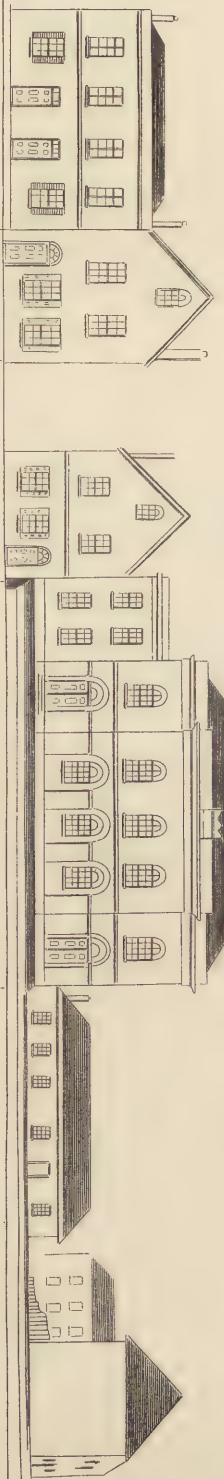
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HARRINGTON STREET

ST. PHILIP'S INFANT SCHOOL

J. FOWLES
ARTIST

STREET



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JAMIESON STREET

STREET



The design and estimates of the proposed building, were prepared by Mr. Mortimer William Lewis, Colonial Architect, and after considerable delay the building was commenced.

The sum of £3,000 was soon found to be utterly inadequate for the purpose, and a supplementary vote of £1,500 was passed in the year 1848. Meanwhile the building progressed very unsatisfactorily, which, combined with the unsightly appearance it presented in its half-finished state, began to excite public notice, and frequent complaints were made in public and through the Press. On the occasion of a further vote being asked in the session of 1849, the universal discontent at the conduct of the Colonial Architect's department in the matter, found a voice, and it being represented, that the completion of the building on the original design, would cost a sum nearly equal to that already expended; its continuance was loudly protested against, by several of the representative Members of the Legislative Council.

An inquiry was instituted, when it was discovered that a sum of £1,300 had been expended and was due to the Contractors, over and above what had been voted by the Council, and the supplementary vote of the Council, was accordingly restricted to a sum sufficient to roof in the building, so as to prevent injury to the interior from rain.

This neglect and utter miscalculation on the part of the Colonial Architect, contributed very extensively to prejudice the institution, in the eyes of the public. The professed economists in the Legislative Council talked loudly, of the financial difficulties in which the Colony was involved, and denounced the institution, as altogether too expensive for the Colony, and as unproductive of any advantage corresponding with its cost. A more minute inquiry, instituted by the Government, discovered the expenditure incurred in the building to have been very extravagant, and Mr. Lewis retired from his office at the head of the Colonial Department.

In the commencement of 1849, the portion of the building appropriated

to the accommodation of the Curator and his family having been made habitable, and two smaller rooms prepared for the reception of specimens; Mr. Wall was instructed by the Committee to commence removing the Museum from Darlington, which was accomplished early in March.

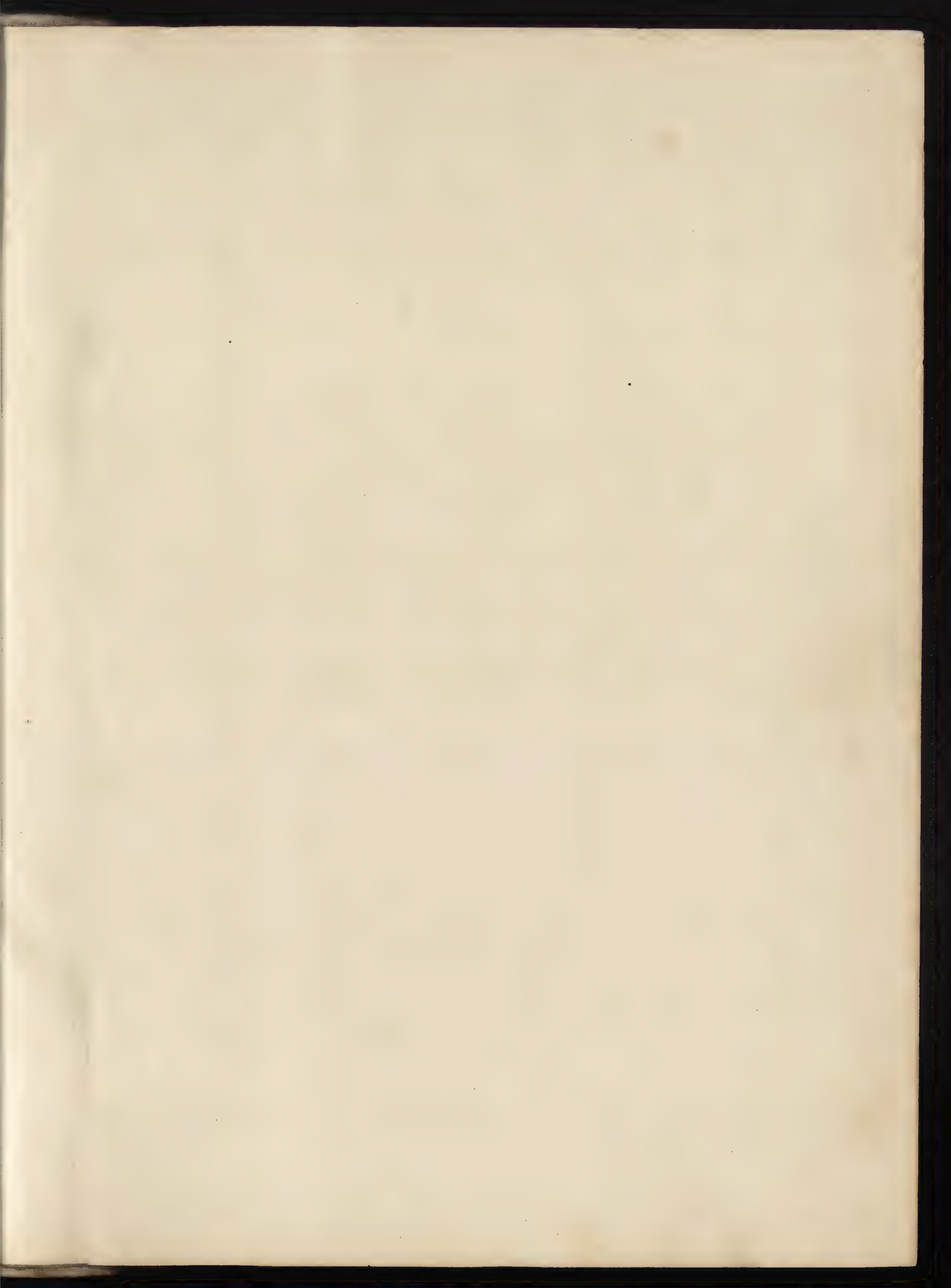
The collections at present in the Museum are very valuable, and its usefulness, as an institution for the promotion of science, has been warmly acknowledged, by the most distinguished scientific society in the mother country. They consist principally of a collection of Minerals—Colonial and Foreign; a collection of Shells—Colonial and Foreign; a collection of Geological Specimens arranged by the Rev. W. B. Clarke. But the Museum is chiefly rich in its extensive Ornithological and Zoological Collection comprising thousands of specimens, which from the unfinished state of the building, cannot at present be properly displayed.

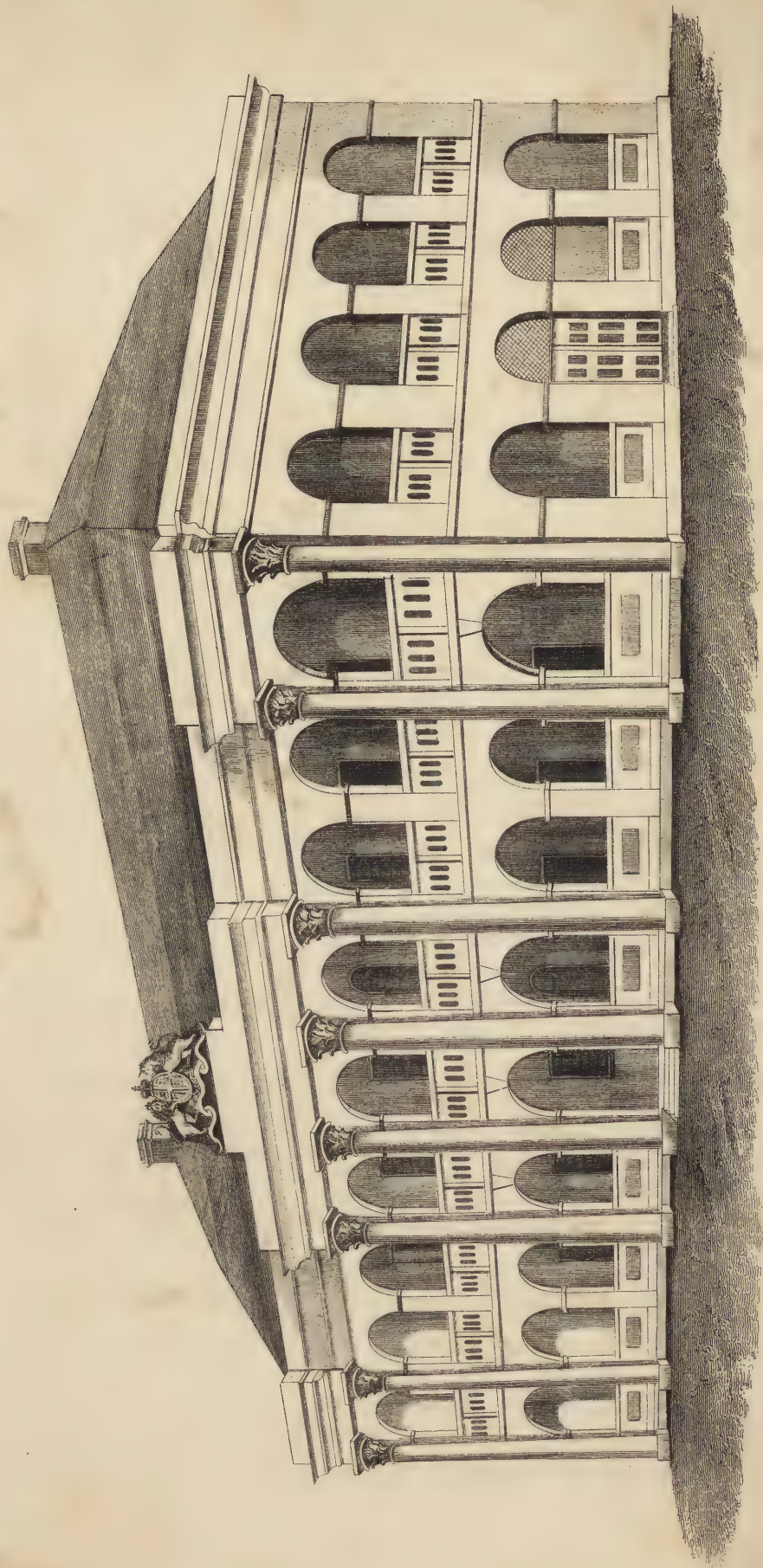
A very large proportion of these collections, have accrued as the results of the labours of Mr. Wall.

The Museum has lately presented another feature of a most attractive nature. Dr. Nicholson, Speaker of the Legislative Council, a short time ago, presented the Institution with a princely gift, consisting of a collection of casts, of the most celebrated specimens of the Italian School of Sculpture.

These, decidedly the most valuable works of art exhibited in the Colony, are already beginning to attract public attention to the institution, and this, once obtained, there can be little doubt that it will soon overcome the obstacles that have hitherto beset its career. The great impediment in the advancement of any institution of this nature, is the difficulty in overcoming these prejudices, which interfere with a fair appreciation of merit.

The sordid views of penny wise and pound foolish economy, will soon give way before a generous and liberal admiration of art, and a growing sense of the wonders that the more recluse sciences are daily unfolding to us; and while the diffusion of education in all its grades, is in this century





J. P. M. D. 1866

W. HARRIS & CO.

NATIONAL SCHOOL.

admitted, by the most thrifty of politicians to be the wisest and most legitimate mode of expending the public revenues of all countries, the wiser and more enlightened statesman will feel, that no greater aid can be afforded to the cause of education, than the promotion of those Institutions which display the excellence to which Art may be carried, the mysteries which Science can reveal, and, in the admiration they command, excite that generous emulation to equal and excel, which is the nursing mother of all improvement.

Before this feeling, we believe the institution is rapidly gaining ground in public favour, and although its hall of exhibition is now wholly useless for the purposes for which it was designed, we are confident, that, even at a greater cost to the public purse, than could reasonably have been anticipated, the public will readily and speedily acquiesce in its completion.

The engraving presented to our readers is in accordance with the original design, so far as its external appearance is concerned.

The steps at the entrance and the dome in the roof, are not however yet completed.

For a considerable period the all important subject education, has been pressed upon public notice, by many of our enlightened and patriotic colonists, and it is now receiving that attention which the rapidly increasing population demands.

The system of education about to be established, is based upon the Irish National, or Lord Stanley's system, and the books written expressly for the use of these schools have been received, and are now in the possession of the Board of Management.

The first important movement, in promoting the national system of education, was a vote of the Legislative Council, in the session of 1848, of two thousand pounds for the use of the Sydney or Middle District, one thousand five hundred pounds for that of Port Philip, and for the districts

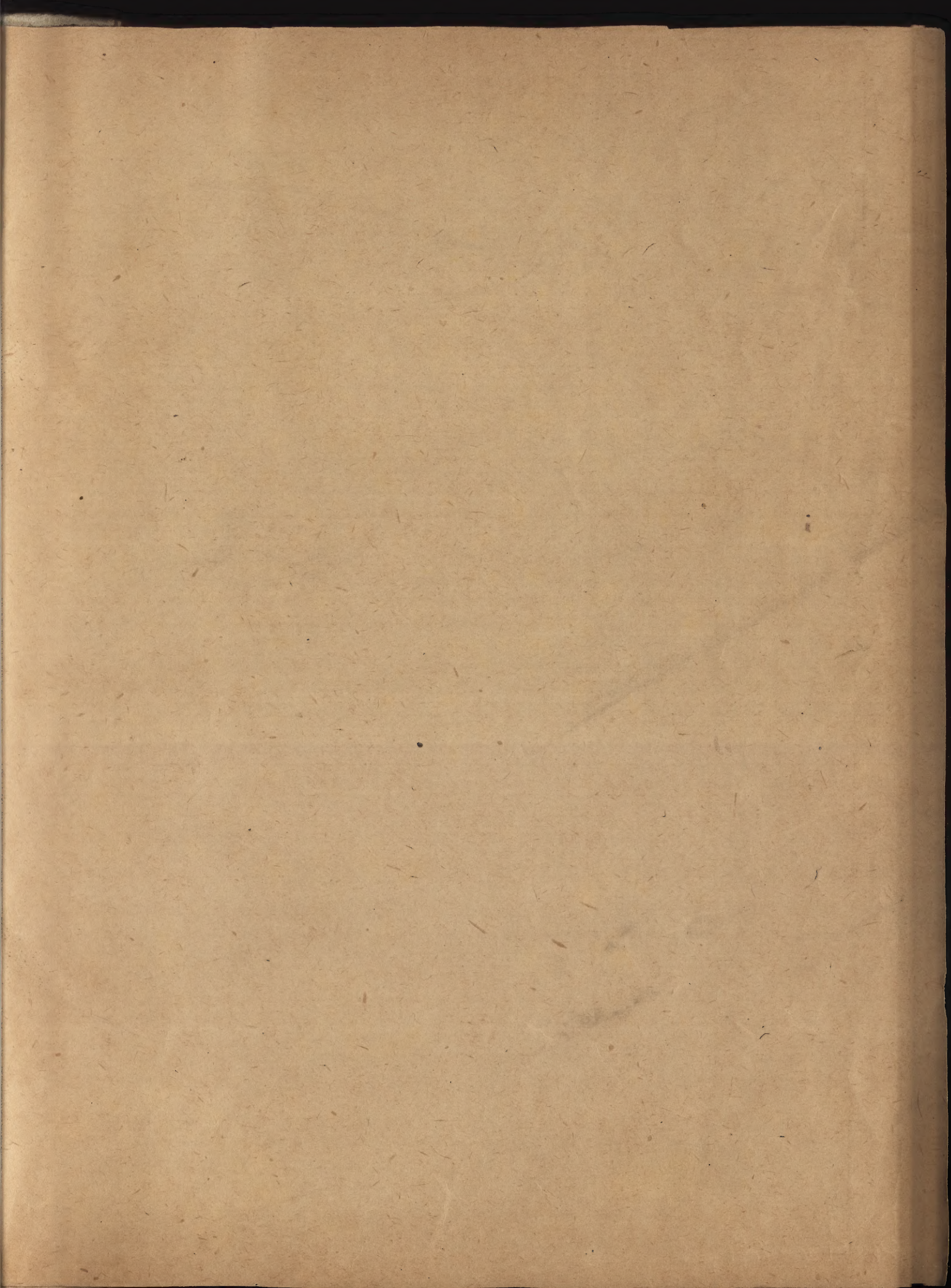
beyond the boundaries of location, one thousand five hundred pounds; the like sums have also been voted for the years 1849 and 1850.

In the year 1849, the building formerly used as the Military Hospital, pleasantly situated on the highest ground in the city, near Fort Phillip, was appropriated by the Government for the formation of the model school, and, at considerable expense, has been entirely remodelled. The exterior aspect has been changed from the unsightly building it was, into that represented in the annexed plate. Its internal economy has also been altered, the old wards having been converted into spacious and convenient class rooms, and the extensive grounds surrounding, afford ample space for exercise and training.

This model school (as the term implies) is intended for the preparation of efficient teachers, with whom the various district schools of the Colony will be supplied, and who, upon the completion of their education, will have diplomas granted them; the rising generation will thus receive the benefit of every modern improvement in the art. Operations will commence on the arrival of teachers daily expected from the Model National School in Ireland.

Upwards of sixty schools on this system are already in progress in the various districts of the Colony, and about twenty are in full operation.

The management of this national undertaking is intrusted exclusively to a board of three gentlemen, and whatever difference of opinion may exist, as to the probable efficiency of a body thus constituted, or of the system introduced, we think there will be none as to the long known probity, enlightened sentiments, and zeal of the individuals themselves,—namely, The Honorable R. H. Plunkett, Attorney General; The Honorable Charles Nicholson, Speaker of the Legislative Council; and J. K. Holden, Esquire; Mr. W. C. Wills is Secretary.



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